FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 127 *29 June 1979*

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PRAVDA EXAMINES ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF DISARMAMENT ISSUE

ID261401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Dr of Economic Sciences Prof B. Gorizontov under rubric "Disarmament--A Command of the Times": "To Safeguard Our Land"]

[Text] Disarmament with a view to protecting the environment is a comparatively new aspect of the struggle for peace and for the peoples' security. The treaty on limiting strategic arms recently signed in Vienna By L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter is also called upon to play an exceptionally important role in this sphere.

Scientific and technical progress is placing at mankind's disposal more and more new means and possibilities of modifying nature. The question now is whether they will be utilized for purposes of creation directed toward the people's good or for purposes of destruction, which would bring mankind innumerable calamities.

Recent achievements in science and technology are making it possible to begin the struggle against certain natural disasters and to learn how to control individual natural processes. Successful work is being done in the Soviet Union and a number of other countries to disperse clouds in the struggle against hail--and this is yielding tangible results in increasing harvests of agricultural crops. Fog dispersal aids the uninterrupted functioning of airports. Extensive use is made of the artificial triggering of snow avalanches in the mountains. Certain successes have also been scored in influencing hurricanes by changing their direction.

The arms race and military operations do irreparable damage to the environment. Fueling the arms race, the military-industrial complexes of imperialist states are causing substantial harm, by poisoning and destroying the environment. Naturally, the greatest harm to nature is caused by active military operations.

The actions of the American aggressors in Indochina were widely condemned by the world public in the past. For many years the Pentagon deliberately used ecological methods of warfare and conducted, in particular, operations to artificially make or intensify rain. This was done to make roads less passable, wash away dikes and flood individual regions. Large areas of jungle were treated with herbicides and defoliants--weapons which strike at the plant world. Attempts were made to cause fire storms to destroy everything living. In this way, on the territory of South Vietnam alone up to 25 percent of the forest tracts were destroyed. All this is still having a pernicious influence on the ecology throughout Southeast Asia.

The natural environment suffers greatly as the result of the testing of various types of arms, particularly nuclear arms. A real tragedy befell Bikini Atoll in the Pacific. It was chosen by the Pentagon as a test site for atom bombs, which were tested for 12 years. They did such irreparable damage to nature that the island virtually became a desert. Life is beginning there anew with the lowest forms.

Or another example--Enewetak Atoll in the Marshall Islands. A sinister mushroom cloud rose above it for the first time in April 1948. Here, too, in 1952 the Pentagon carried out the first test of a hydrogen bomb. In all, the United States conducted 43 nuclear tests on the atoll, which resulted in the total destruction of the flora and fauna both on the atoll itself and in the adjacent waters of the Pacific.

A great danger is posed to the world ocean by the pollution of its waters by radioactive waste. After the end of World War II numerous containers full of radioactive waste were sunk off the U.S. coast.

A subsequent investigation has shown that 30 percent of them are leaking. No less a danger is posed by thousands of containers of radioactive waste dropped into the sea by the West European CERN [European Organization for Nuclear Research] organization, which tackles nuclear problems.

Nuclear weapon tests and also accidents to delivery vehicles pose a colossal danger to people's lives. There was very nearly a disaster in North Carolina on 24 January 1961. A B-52 bomber with two nuclear bombs on board, each with a yield of 24 megatons, crashed 15 miles north of Goldsboro. Only chance saved the state's inhabitants from the horrors of a nuclear explosion. Two American aircraft collided in the air in Spain, in the Palomares region, on 17 January 1966. One of them had four hydrogen bombs on board. On falling, two bombs caused radioactive pollution over a considerable area.

In Nevada the U.S. Defense Department has been conducting underground nuclear weapon tests for a long time. Here, too, dangerous incidents threatening people's lives and pollution of the natural environment cannot be avoided. Thus in December 1970 a radioactive cloud suddenly rose over the test site. Increased radioactivity was detected in 20 states.

Numerous instances are known where the activities of enterprises connected with the military industry have seriously damaged people's health and resulted in very dangerous pollution of the natural environment. Thus, until recently few people knew of the small town of Seveso in northern Italy. Now it is known throughout the world. On 10 July 1976 an overheated reactor exploded at the Icmes chemical plant, and a cloud of poison gas--dioxin--was released. The lethal cloud gradually dispersed, but the poison did not disappear. Residents had to be evacuated. Nevertheless, several hundred cases of incurable skin diseases have been recorded among them, and the number of babies with serious birth defects is increasing.

The purity of the environment and the possibility of enjoying the benefits of nature are near and dear to the overwhelming majority of mankind. Its modification for military purposes invariably gives rise to strong public protests throughout the world.

The Soviet Union consistently pursues a policy aimed at totally ending all military activities to modify the environment. A draft convention on these questions was drawn up as the result of contacts between the USSR and the United States, including at the highest level, and also after talks at the Geneva Disarmament Committee with the participation of scientists. The official signing of the international convention banning military or any other hostile use of means of modifying the natural environment took place in Geneva on 18 May 1977. Representatives of 33 UN member states, including the USSR and the United States, signed it. Accession to this important international document by all states and its strict observance would help to conserve nature and to strengthen the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

The chief substance of the convention is that signatory states assume commitments not to resort to the use of means of modifying the natural environment which have wide, long-term or serious consequences namely destruction and the occasioning of harm or damage to any state which is a party to the convention. In other words, it is a question of not using for military purposes artificially created phenomena, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, disruption of the ecological balance of any region or changes in the elements of the weather (clouds, precipitation, cyclones, storms) or the climate, in ocean currents or in the state of the ozone layer and the ionosphere. [pargraph continues]

At the same time the convention does not prevent the use of means of modifying the natural environment for peaceful purposes. On the contrary, it provides for a broad exchange of scientific and technical information.

The conclusion of the convention is an important step in strengthening peace and the peoples' security and in conserving man's environment. However, it must be borne in mind that the convention also has its opponents, who cast doubt on its advisability. They include Beijing representatives. And this is no accident. Whenever nuclear explosions are carried out in China, radioactivity spreads over a huge territory of our planet. It has been established, for example, that radioactivity over Japan increases hundreds of times over.

After the nuclear explosion carried out in China in mid-October 1977 a cloud of radioactive fallout crossed the Pacific and U.S. territory and passed over New York. In the literal sense of the word it drifted over the roof of the UN building at the moment when the general political debate of a routine General Assembly session was taking place.

The arms race unleashed by imperialist countries consumes more than $1 billion every day. Particularly great alarm is aroused in the world public by the development of new types of mass destruction weapons whose use would result in incalculable calamities for mankind and would do colossal harm to the environment. This also applies fully to the neutron bomb--a type of nuclear weapon. Advocates of the neutron bomb publicize it as a "clean" weapon which destroys manpower and preserves material valuables. However, it is known that the neutron bomb possesses all the destructive properties of a nuclear charge: a shock wave, heat and light emission and penetrating and, moreover, enhanced radiation. If neutron weapons were employed, considerable areas would be affected by radiation. Both people and our environment--the soil, bodies of water and the plant and animal worlds--would come under the effect of neutron radiation.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly advanced, including at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, important proposals aimed at ending the further quantitative and qualitative growth of arms.

An important landmark on the road to their realization was the Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, who signed the SALT II treaty and its related documents. But a great deal still remains to be done. "Recognizing that the USSR and the United States bear special responsibility for reducing the danger of nuclear war and strengthening peace throughout the world, L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter," the Soviet-American joint communique reads, "have made it their aim to take major steps to limit nuclear weapons, bearing in mind their ultimate liquidation, and to successfully conclude the other talks in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament."

The realization of these aims will insure peace on earth and at the same time will help to conserve the environment for the good of all the peoples of our planet.

Guided by the peace program adopted at the 24th CPSU Congress and supplemented and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union actively and consistently pursues a policy directed toward disarmament and the curbing of the arms race. "To safeguard our land," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, "and pass it on to the young generation in all its richness and beauty, not disfigured by the flames of a nuclear conflagration--this is what, in our conviction, the thoughts of mankind must be directed toward."

SOCIALIST MBFR DELEGATES SUBMIT NEW PROPOSALS

LD281334 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 28, TASS--Participants in the talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe had a plenary meeting in the Hofburg here today. The delegations of the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia submitted, on behalf of their governments, a new joint proposal on the character of commitments by states, direct participants of the Vienna talks, concerning reduction of land forces in central Europe. Speaking at the meeting on behalf of the socialist countries, the leader of the Soviet delegation said that to bring the positions of the sides closer together and to facilitate the achievement of agreement, the new initiative of the socialist countries provides for all direct participants in the talks, both on the Western and Eastern sides, to assume commitments to cut their ground forces down to equal collective levels of 700,000 men each and for every one of them to make a considerable contribution to attaining this aim. Taking into account the positions of the Western countries the proposal says that individual margins of troops reductions will be determined by every party to the agreement separately within the framework of the corresponding alliance: for the Western countries--in NATO and for the socialist countries--in the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Offering a new compromise, the leader of the Soviet delegation said, the socialist states express the hope that the Western side will give a detailed business-like reply to the entire complex of proposals made by the socialist states. This would help bring the positions of the sides closer together, ensure progress at the Vienna talks and help achieve the first practical results.

SIGNAL FROM MOSCOW BEHIND MBFR INITIATIVE ON MILITARY DETENTE

LD281127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article: "Europe: Defusing the Nuclear Power Keg"]

[Text] The name of the quiet village of Greens Common [as published; presumably Greenham Common is meant] 60 km west of London appeared in the headlines of British newspapers in the spring of 1978 like a battlefront communique, except that the hostilities were mounted not by troops but by the peaceful inhabitants of Berkshire County where the village is located. The signal for this had been the news that London had agreed to the reopening of a U.S. airbase near the village that had been previously closed.

The movement became so strong that the authorities were forced to announce the abandonment of these plans. However, it was soon learned that the Pentagon had designs on two airfields northwest of the British capital. New protests flared. An impressive demonstration was held outside the U.S. Embassy in London. The demonstrators who were demanding that the transatlantic military cease its efforts included the Right Reverend John Yates, bishop of Gloucester, two members of Parliament--the Tories A. Kershaw and A. Neave--and other well-known figures. The members who spoke in Parliament at the time pointed out the dangerous proximity of the U.S. military bases to densely populated areas, including London itself. "What would happen if an aircraft crashed with a nuclear bomb on board?", one MP asked the by no means rhetorical question.

The inhabitants of Munich, Hamburg, Naples, Brussels, Rome, Amsterdam and other West European centers might ask the bosses of the Atlantic bloc the same questions. [paragraph continues]

It is not the mythical "Soviet military threat" which hangs over them but the real danger created by the stockpiles of destructive weapons which were delivered to those countries' territories from the United States back at the beginning of the fifties and which have been constantly enlarged since then.

Of course, the weapons themselves cannot shoot people, although any kind of accident is enough for disaster. What is much more dangerous, however, is NATO's strategy that is based on the principle of "first use" of nuclear weapons. This risky concept is becoming the object of increasingly serious discussion by influential political and other figures in the West. In his book "The Cloud of Danger" George Kennan, a former American diplomat and now a prominent academic, wrote of his "deep conviction that the dangerous theory of the need to be the first to use nuclear weapons is the basis of not only the nuclear arms race...but also the danger of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons."

The signing of the treaty on limiting strategic offensive armaments at the Soviet-American summit in Vienna has evoked a broad approbatory response on all continents, including, of course, Europe where people are with complete justification pinning their hopes for further headway along the path of curbing the arms race on the successful completion of the SALT II negotiations. The USSR and the United States are agreed that the continuation of the process initiated by the all-European conference is important for promoting security and cooperation in Europe. In this connection both sides stressed the great importance which they attach to the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. "We would hope," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the summit meeting, "that one 'Vienna' will give a push to the other."

In essence the way for new steps designed to further the cause of military detente in Europe has now been prepared and awaits the appropriate constructive deeds. There are many specific proposals and recommendations about this on the agenda of European politics. And in the same way that talks between the USSR and the United States which began 10 years ago and which were designed to curb the arms race initiated discussions on the questions of limiting the most dangerous, destructive armaments, so now the tasks of radically improving the European situation demand priority measures designed to deliver our continent from the nuclear threat.

"It is not easy to defuse the powder--or, to be more precise, nuclear--magazine which Europe is today. But it is important to initiate real movement in that direction," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared in his speech at the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties in June 1976.

In 1976 the Warsaw Pact countries suggested to the West that an agreement be concluded renouncing first use of nuclear weapons. This measure would be of considerable psychological and practical importance. It does not require special negotiations and would be a start which could be followed by more far-reaching steps. The NATO Council rejected the proposal "without even taking the trouble," Kennan wrote in the aforementioned book, "to discuss it among themselves, let alone discuss it with the Russians."

It is also possible to cite the statement made by FRG Defense Minister H. Apel in Bremen in May this year. He noted that "the renunciation of the use of force is a principle of FRG policy." But what then is preventing the FRG from supporting the idea of the nonuse of force in its most sinister guise--nuclear weapons?

An unconvincing attempt by the NATO leaders to explain their negative response to socialist diplomacy's initiative was the assertion that the reference is "merely" to nuclear weapons while conventional armaments, in which the Warsaw Pact is supposedly superior to NATO, are unaffected. Such explanations have never had any real foundation and they look particularly artifical in the light of the new proposals put forward recently by the Warsaw Pact countries.

The socialist countries' delegations at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are still awaiting the West's answer to the comprehensive new proposals they submitted in June 1978 and which insure equality between the two sides' armaments in that region at a substantially lower level of both nuclear and conventional forces.

A precise action program designed to radically improve the situation in Europe is contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 2 March speech to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug.

Our country is proposing to the West that a treaty be concluded renouncing first use of either nuclear or conventional armaments against one another. At the same time the question is being raised of broadening the specific confidence-building measures in the military sphere among the states which signed the Final Act in Helsinki, and of the prospects for reducing armaments and armed forces on a continental scale.

The Soviet initiatives are an important component of the proposals to intensify the process of military detente in Europe set forth in the communique of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee session in Budapest in mid-May. The special weight and significance of this document lies in the fact that it concretizes that section of the Warsaw Pact countries' declaration adopted in November 1978 in Moscow which evoked the loudest and liveliest reaction in the West. As is well known, that declaration expresses the socialist countries' readiness to start talks on limiting and reducing those components of the two sides' combat potentials in Europe which are currently causing concern to each side.

The Budapest communique stresses that the strengthening of the security of all states in Europe must be sought not by further intensifying the arms race but by limiting nulcear missile weapons and conventional armaments on a basis of complete mutuality. The conviction is expressed that the necessary conditions for this currently exist.

The socialist countries' new initiative--the proposal to hold an all-European conference at which military detente issues would occupy the central place--has been put forward in response to the favorable opportunities now opening up for improving the world political climate as a result of the successful completion of the talks between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

The turn of the third stage of those talks will come after the signing and ratification of the SALT II treaty. A number of governments in West Europe are displaying great interest in this stage. Within the context of those talks or at another suitable international forum it would be possible to start discussing ways of limiting and reducing those components of the two sides' combat potentials in Europe which have still not been the subject of negotiations but which are attracting serious attention in view of their destructiveness.

Bonn's VORWAERTS, which reflects the views of the FRG's ruling Social Democratic Party, has written that the Warsaw Pact's readiness for talks covering all the additional elements of the military potential which exists in Europe should be taken as a "serious signal from Moscow."

The ball is in the West's court. It is no longer general ideas which are the object of debate and of the quest for consensus but specific and, furthermore, generally widely supported proposals aimed at implementing the chief task--defusing the nuclear power keg on the continent. These include both the proposal put forward by Finland that northern Europe be declared a nuclear-free zone and the USSR's proposal to the United States that they reach agreement on the withdrawal from the Mediterranean Sea of Soviet and American ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons.

Thus real opportunities exist for helping to eliminate the nuclear threat in the north of the continent and in the Mediterranean. The question of the nuclear defusing of the central Europe also can and must be the subject of productive talks. Of course, all the countries possessing nuclear weapons in Europe must participate in these talks.

Broad strata of the public and prominent politicians in the West advocate the solution of these key questions for Europe and for the cause of world peace. However, the NATO bosses are still going on about the "need" to further increase and modernize the bloc's nuclear armaments, regarding these measures as...a condition for the start of talks with the Warsaw Pact countries. General Haig has now spoken in this spirit in the press before his retirement from the post of NATO supreme allied commander, Europe.

Considerable practical experience has been accumulated in the struggle for detente on the continent. This is a valuable political asset which can provide the guarantee of further successes in the efforts aimed at transforming Europe into a continent of lasting peace.

USSR AMBASSADOR TARASOV DISCUSSES NEW MBFR PROPOSAL

LD281832 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 28, TASS--A regular plenary meeting of the participants of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held at Hofburg Palace here today. The delegations of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic submitted there on behalf of their governments a new joint proposal on the character of the commitments of the states--direct parties to the Vienna talks--on the reduction of ground forces in central Europe.

As stated at a press conference by the Soviet spokesman, the head of the Soviet delegation N. K. Tarasov, who spoke at the meeting on behalf of the socialist nations, stressed the historic importance of the recent meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and President Jimmy Carter of the United States, the positive influence of its results on the proceeding negotiations on the limitation of armaments and on disarmament, particularly on the talks to reduce reciprocally the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

It was noted that the existence in this region of an approximate military balance of forces of the two counterposed military-political groupings, made it possible to resolve here the vital tasks of strengthening peace and security by reducing on a reciprocal basis the military potentials of the sides without upsetting the indicated equilibrium. No matter what differences exist between the parties to the negotiations concerning the details of a future agreement or on the method of estimating the numerical strength of the armed forces, the main reason for the dragging out of the Vienna talks, and international public opinion must be informed about this, lies in the desire of the NATO countries to upset this equilibrium, to secure 3.5-fold bigger reduction of the armed forces of the socialist states than their own, the Soviet spokesman stressed.

The Western side ignores also the principle of equality of the parties to the negotiations, insisting that the Soviet Union should assume concrete commitments to reduce and limit its troops and armaments under an international treaty, while the West European states, including such a militarily strong nation as the FRG, should determine the margin of their troops reduction on the basis of a NATO unilateral decision.

If the West is really striving to draw up fair agreements, it should admit that either individual reductions and limitations of troops should be stipulated in the agreement for all its participants without exception, or they all should decide independently the questions of such reductions and limitations within the framework or corresponding alliances. The head of the Soviet delegation noted that the socialist nations were prepared to accept any of these solutions given the observance of the principle of equality and reciprocity.

In order to approximate the stands of the sides and to make it easier for the West to reach agreement, the socialist nations have come out with a new initiative. It stipulates that all the direct parties to the negotiations, both from the Western and Eastern sides, should assume in the agreement a commitment to reduce their ground forces to equal collective levels of 700,000 officers and men, that each of them should make a substantial contribution to the achievement of this goal. This contribution will be approximately proportional to the overall number of troops of this or that participant in the area covered by the agreement.

At the same time, taking into account the stand of the Western states, the proposal points out that the individual dimensions of the reduction of their troops will be fixed by each participant of the agreement separately within the framework of the corresponding alliance--within NATO for the Western states, and within the Warsaw Treaty Organization for the socialist nations.

In undertaking this new compromise, N.K. Tarasov said in conclusion, the socialist states express the hope that the Western side will give a comprehensive and businesslike reply to the whole set of proposals advanced by the socialist nations, primarily to the large-scale proposals of June 8, 1978. This would facilitate, indeed, a substantial approximation of the stands of the sides, progress in the Vienna talks, and achievement of initial practical results.

CARTER SUBMITS SALT TREATY TO SENATE FOR RATIFICATION

LD270820 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 27, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has submitted to the Senate of the U.S. Congress for examination and ratification the treaty between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. In the enclosed message the President expressed conviction that the treaty is an important step towards ensuring peace and security.

KOSYGIN ADDRESS OPENS 33D CEMA SESSION ON 26 JUNE

LD261443 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Welcoming Address by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 33d session of CEMA in Moscow on 26 June--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrade heads of delegations, esteemed guests: Permit me to open the 33d meeting of CEMA. Our meeting today is devoted to an important event in the life of the countries of socialism--the 30th anniversary of CEMA. CEMA, which was created out of the desire of communist and workers parties, was the first international organization in world history within whose framework the planned economic cooperation of sovereign and equal states is carried on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism. Permit me to express the certainty that our joint work at the session will serve the further development of that cooperation and the deepening of socialist economic integration to the benefit of each country individually and the socialist community as a whole and that it will serve the great cause of international cooperation.

Permit me to welcome cordially the delegations from the CEMA member countries which have come to take part in the 33d session: the delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Comrade Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and premier; the delegation from the GDR headed by Comrade Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation from the Republic of Cuba headed by Comrade Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers; the delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Comrade Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation from the Polish People's Republic headed by Comrade Jagielski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Comrade Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and prime minister; and the delegation from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier.

I also welcome the delegation from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Comrade Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Permit me to welcome, on behalf of the delegation from the CEMA member states, our guests who are taking part in the meeting of the session which is devoted to the 30th anniversary of CEMA:

The delegation from the People's Republic of Angola headed by Comrade Dos Santos, minister of Planning;

The delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Comrade Shah Wali, deputy prime minister;

The delegation from the Republic of Iraq headed by Comrade 'Awdah, under secretary in the Trade Ministry;

The delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Comrade ['Ali Nasir] Muhammad, the prime minister [as heard];

The delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Nouhak, deputy premier;

The delegation from the United States of Mexico headed by Mr Navarette, under secretary for foreign affairs;

The delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Comrade dos Santos, minister of planning;

The delegation from the Finnish Republic headed by Mr Rekola, foreign trade minister;

The delegation from Socialist Ethiopia headed by Comrade Endale Tesema, member of a standing committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council;

And the following representatives of international organizations in the United Nations: Mr Stavnikov, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe and assistant secretary general and Mr Abderrahmane Khene, director-general of the UN Industrial Development Organization.

I also welcome the chiefs of CEMA agencies and international organizations of the CEMA member countries and staff of the Secretariat headed by the secretary of the Council who are taking part in the meeting of the session.

Esteemed comrades, gentlemen: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent greetings to the participants in our session. Allow me, on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to convey from him cordial greetings and wishes for success of the work of the session and to read the text of his greetings.

Variations to Brezhnev Message

The following variations to the item entitled "CEMA Session of Heads of Government Meets in Moscow" and subheaded Brezhnev Message to Session, published in the 27 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages BB 1-BB 3, were taken from the message as published on page 1 of Moscow PRAVDA of 27 Jun.

Page BB 2, paragraph one, line eight reads...this is no course of mere expediency. It is motivated... substituting "course of mere expediency" for "time-serving course."

Paragraph three, line three reads...principles of fundamental tasks of world economies... substituting "tasks" for "objectives".

Paragraph four, last line reads...continents and also prestigious international organizations... substituting "prestigious" for "competent".

Paragraph five, lines one and two read...intensive activities. Long-term targeted programs, which determined... substituting "targeted" for "special".

Page BB 3, paragraph one, line three reads...activities to intensify the creative search for new... substituting "the creative" for "endeavors in".

Kosygin Session Speech

LD290815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p1, 4 LD

[Speech by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and head of the USSR delegation, at the 33d meeting of the CEMA session on 26 June in Moscow.]

[Text] TASS--A. N. Kosygin, head of the USSR delegation, addressed the session.

The meaningful and vivid greetings messages of the leaders of the fraternal parties and states and the speeches of the delegation heads, he said, provide a profound assessment of CEMA's activities over the past 30 years and sum up the results of the socialist countries' fraternal cooperation, particularly over the past decade, which has elapsed under the sign of deepening socialist economic integration.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings message emphasizes, socialist economic integration has become an inalienable feature of the life of our community and a powerful and stable factor in the fraternal countries' comprehensive progress. This is probably the chief political result of CEMA's activities.

And, of course, this result is inseparable from all the other historic successes of the socialist countries in the struggle for lasting peace and progress and for the peoples' bright future.

The community's great strength engendered by the unity of the aims of our Marxist-Leninist parties and by our cohesion in practical affairs enables the fraternal countries to insure peaceful conditions for their development in a complex and contradictory international situation.

The conclusion of the second stage of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is a major new success for the policy of peace and relaxation of international tension. The validation of this treaty signed by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by U. S. President J. Carter will be a big step in curbing the arms race and will promote the success of other talks on disarmament as well as helping to improve the international situation as a whole. Therefore, the talks held in Vienna accord with the interests of all mankind and create more favorable conditions for the creative labor of the peoples of the fraternal countries united within CEMA.

We all see the results of the Vienna meeting as a success for the socialist countries' concerted foreign policy aimed at strengthening and broadening the detente process and making it all-embracing and irreversible. Our common aim is general and complete disarmament, because disarmament is socialism's ideal and a necessary condition for switching tremendous additional resources to aims of creation and social progress.

Our organization's activities are invariably subordinated to resolving the chief tasks of socialist and communist building in each individual country and to the economic and social progress of the entire community as a whole.

Our cooperation has laid the basis of the new, socialist international division of labor. It is characterized by relations of equal rights and mutual understanding, not subordination and exploitation. It is developing on the basis of the national economic plans of all our countries, aiding progress toward the long-term goals set by the fraternal parties.

This deliberately pursued policy has strengthened the effect of socialism's objective advantages in each country. It has enabled our countries to strengthen our common positions in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The most important achievement of this policy is the strengthening of planning principles not only in internal economic building but also in international cooperation.

In a short historical time the CEMA countries have become a monolithic group of states with a progressive economic structure. Just one-tenth of the world's population lives in them, but they produce almost every third ton of steel produced in the world, 2 out of every 5 tons of mineral fertilizers and more than one-fourth of the metal working equipment; and they build roughly the same number of apartments as the Common Market countries and the United States lumped together.

The task of raising production efficiency, which serves as the chief, if not the sole, source of growth in countries which have reached a high level of industrial development, is now becoming the most important task. This task has been defined in the decisions of the fraternal parties congresses.

All this serves to resolve the most urgent problems of our development, such as providing the national economy with fuel, energy and raw materials, accelerating scientific and technical progress and meeting the population's growing requirements for foodstuffs and industrial goods. These, in point of fact, are problems general to all mankind. We have our own socialist approach to them. The CEMA countries resolve these problems on a planned long-term basis, along lines of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, in the interests of a steady growth in the peoples' well-being.

The CEMA countries are the only industrially developed zone in the world to have escaped the heavy blows which the energy crisis is dealing to the capitalist economy. Our long-term aim of the planned exploitation of, above all, our own energy resources has justified itself. In the current 5-year plan the Soviet Union is supplying the CEMA countries with almost 370 million tons of oil, 46 million tons of petroleum products, 88 billion cubic meters of gas and 64 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. In the next 5-year plan it is planned to increase deliveries of fuel and energy resources by a total of 20 percent. But, of course, we must not reckon on meeting growing demands just on an extensive basis, by increasing production. Now this no longer meets the interests either of the countries supplying raw materials and fuel or of the countries receiving them. Therefore we are devoting ever-increasing attention to the qualitative aspect of the matter--to the rational and economic use of resources and the creation of new sources of energy and materials.

Scientific and technical progress is another very important sphere in which the effectiveness of cooperation has a decisive influence on national economic efficiency. A considerable proportion of the world's scientific and technical potential is concentrated in the CEMA countries, and they create 20 percent of the world's fund of inventions. We have a right to expect more significant returns from this potential. We are striving for more palpable results from scientific and technical achievements not only in the development of national economies but also in the development of cooperation.

Concern for the peoples' good is of the greatest significance in the activities of all the fraternal communist and workers parties. Therefore, our countries' cooperation also has as its ultimate goal the raising of the working people's material and cultural living standards. This is given direct expression in the targeted programs relating to the development of agriculture and the food industry and the production of industrial consumer goods.

Among the many important aspects of CEMA activities, the ability to develop constantly and to improve the substance and forms of work depending on changes in the objective situation should be singled out especially. In 30 years CEMA has traveled the path from concerting commercial exchange to increasingly profound coordination of plans and comprehensive forms of socialist integration. Further raising of the effectiveness of mutual cooperation is also closely linked with the improvement of its economic mechanism and with more accurate and profound assessment of the measures planned. Economic levers must aid more reliably the elaboration and realization of the most effective planning decisions, help to improve the structure of the national economies and the structure of mutual exchange and develop direct ties among enterprises, associations and scientific organizations.

The development of the socialist world economy has had an influence on economic relations throughout the world by liquidating, in particular the capitalist countries' monopoly of economic ties with young states.

The CEMA countries support the struggle for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. Ties with the socialist community have become an important factor in strengthening the economic independence of many developing countries.

Our cooperation with Angola, Afghanistan, South Yemen, Ethiopia and other countries is developing actively. The CEMA countries' policies have encountered understanding and a response in developing countries. This is also evidenced by the presence of representative delegations from these countries at this session--to which we attach great significance.

Beijing propaganda is trying to impose distorted notions of the principles and practice of relations between the developing and the socialist countries. It is pursuing a policy of isolating the developing countries from the world of socialism and undermining their positions. We note with satisfaction that the peoples reject the path onto which the Maoists are pushing them. The close international solidarity of the socialist countries, which gave Vietnam decisive support during China's aggression, has encountered a broad response and understanding in the developing countries.

We cooperate in various forms and at various levels with socialist countries which are not CEMA members, with developing countries and with capitalist countries. Yugoslavia takes an active part in the work of CEMA organs. Cooperation with Iraq, Mexico and Finland is developing on the basis of special agreements.

The socialist countries strictly observe the Helsinki accords and are continuing to work on their implementation. Our efforts are aimed, in particular, at realizing the proposals advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to hold all European congresses or interstate conferences on questions of cooperation in the spheres of environmental protection, energy and transportation.

CEMA will continue to be an important factor in deepening and materializing detente, broadening equal international cooperation and strengthening peace.

Our concerted approach to the tasks facing the community and our determination to fulfill these tasks together are reflected in the jointly elaborated draft statement which it is proposed to adopt. In our opinion, this document fully accords with our organization's political and socioeconomic aims and will serve to further galvanize its activites.

Our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government invariably regard the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries as a paramount task, a very important international duty and a cause in full accordance with our national interests and the aims of the communist building. We know that the leaders of the other fraternal countries, for their part, take the same stand. Our desire for these aims is immutable. Therefore we will do everything possible to further strengthen CEMA and to improve its activities for the good of the socialist community and the cause of peace and progress.

The CEMA session sitting will be continued 27 June.

Kosygin, Todorov Dinner Speeches

LD281449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a Cordial, Fraternal Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 26 June the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of those taking part in the 33d meeting of the CEMA session.

Those present included the heads and members of the delegations from the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia and the leaders of the delegations' of friendly countries participating in CEMA activity.

Attending the dinner on the Soviet side were: Comrades A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, A.Ya. Pelshe, P.N. Demichev, N.A. Tikhonov, V. I Dolgikh, K.V. Rusakov and M.S. Gorbachev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR's permanent CEMA mission.

The guests were welcomed by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The insuring of social progress and lasting peace occupies a special place among the lofty aims of the new society whose construction is served by our CEMA organization, he said.

We all welcome the important positive results of the Vienna meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter. A major step forward has been taken toward consolidating world peace, curbing the arms race and developing mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

We will continue to do everything possible to make the relaxation of international tension irreversible and to bring about a halt in the production of nuclear weapons and the liquidation of nuclear weapon stockpiles. In such a situation the role of international cooperation cannot fail to grow. Every country can make a contribution to this work. And, of course, international organizations, primarily the United Nations, are required to play a major role here. In this they can always count on broad readiness to cooperate on the part of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and of CEMA.

The 30 years of CEMA activity show convincingly that all those years our organization has moved consistently toward the goal proclaimed in its charter--the goal of promoting the planned development of the national economy, accelerating economic and technical progress, boosting the level of industrialization in countries with a less developed industry, a steady increase in labor productivity and an upsurge in the peoples' prosperity. We have resolved and are resolving these tasks by combining and coordinating our countries' efforts, moving from simple to increasingly complex and efficient forms of mutual cooperation. Much has already been done but even more remains to be done. The nature and dialectics of our relations are such that the conclusion of one task is bound to serve as the beginning of further joint steps and initiatives in the development of our cooperation. At the present 33d session our efforts are also aimed at expanding the potential of cooperation and at extending its limits where this potential does not yet meet the requirements of the countries participating in our organization's work. The vital links joining our peoples are strengthened and multiplied in the course of this work--work in which great masses of people are participating. And, obviously, herein lies the deepest purposes of cooperation and its greatest value.

The strength and scope of our cooperation depend not only on the volume of material resources brought into use among the CEMA countries. They depend just as much on the principles on which the cooperation is based--the principles of friendly mutual aid, equality, respect for sovereignty and national interests, the principles of socialist internationalism. A report on Kosygin's dinner speech carried by Moscow TASS in English at 2032 GMT on 26 June adds the following at this point: "The strength and scope of our cooperation are also being determined by our peoples' attitude to it. The peoples become more and more convinced from year to year that the cooperation reliably serves the strengthening of peace and further progress in all fields of our life." In the task of the all-round development of cooperation and friendship among the CEMA countries and their peoples, their communist and workers parties and our parties' central committees have the most important role. It is precisely they who insure the unity of political will and practical action in all our diverse joint work. And it is precisely they who insure the unity of national and international interests in all areas of our cooperation--political, economic, defense, cultural and other areas.

A.N. Kosygin proposed a toast to the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties, to their central committees, to the party central committee general secretaries and first secretaries, to the CEMA countries' governments and their chairmen, to the leaders of friendly countries participating in CEMA activity and to further fruitful cooperation to the benefit of the fraternal peoples and of the cause of peace and progress.

S. Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, replied on behalf of the delegations. History, he said, has its peaks. One of these was the creation of CEMA. Thirty years ago the representatives of six socialist countries gathered here in Moscow--the capital of peace and progress--to make a start to a major innovatory task.

Many days full of labor and struggle precede today's festival our efforts have been rewarded. CEMA is established as the world's most powerful and dynamic economic community.

Our mutual relations are a great achievement. They embody the humane principles of socialist internationalism, comradely mutual aid and mutual benefit.

There is a popular saying which goes "many hands make light work." Harmoniously and shoulder to shoulder we accomplished a historic deed in creating an organization capable of augmenting the effect of joint labor, of acting as a bulwark and of giving strength to each individual country which is an equal member of CEMA.

There were many difficulties. But we overcame them because our fraternal parties look boldly to the future, are guided by tested principles and are resolving questions in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our unity is a great possession and we are guarding it and developing it.

At this time of celebration we pay a tribute to acknowledgement and sincere gratitude to the land of the soviets, the party of Lenin, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and to all the Soviet people for their unparalleled historic contribution to the creation and strengthening of the community of socialist states. All that we have achieved in these remarkable 30 years carries the imprint of selfless friendship and embodies the vivifying strength of the effective socialist internationalism of the CPSU and the USSR.

The rise of the socialist community countries and the successes of the young states liberated from colonialism were possible because peace was maintained and strengthened. Peace is the cause held by millions of people of labor, and herein lies its strength. But the struggle for peace has also engendered striking individuals of whom progressive mankind is proud. One particularly distinguished figure is that remarkable strategist and creator of peace, the leader of the first country to raise the idea of peace and friendship among the peoples, that wise statesman and politician, that loyal continuer of Lenin's work, a man who is profoundly respected by us all--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He has made a great contribution to the many years of work and the successful culmination of the complex and difficult SALT II negotiations. Today the world can look to the future with more hope.

After the days of celebration come the days of work. Standing on the threshhold of CEMA's fourth decade, we are filled with the unswerving will and desire to proceed in unity along the only correct path of cooperation and integration, to multiply our economic and defensive power, to scale the heights of the scientific and technical revolution and to improve the mechanisms of our joint work.

On behalf of the participants in and guest of the 33d meeting of the CEMA session I am happy to express profound and warmest human gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the heroic, working Soviet people for their hospitality and excellent working conditions and for the welcome and concern with which we are surrounded on Soviet soil.

Todorov proposed a toast to the rise of the mighty community, to CEMA, to the health of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the health of A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and to the health of the delegation leaders and all participants in and guests of the CEMA session.

The dinner was held in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere.

CEMA Session Closes

LD281718 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--The 33rd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, held at the level of heads of government, ended in Moscow on June 28th.

The session discussed and approved long-term target cooperation programs intended to meet the rational requirements of CMEA nations and manufactured consumer goods, to develop transport ties. Approved also were measures to manufactured machinery and equipment [as received] for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of the tasks, envisaged in the long-term cooperation programs, which define the concerted cooperation strategy for the period of up to 1990, aimed at resolving the cardinal problems of socio-economic development.

The session discussed the progress achieved in the realization of the earlier adopted long-term target cooperation programs and in the coordination of national economic plans for 1981-85.

Signed at the meeting were several multilateral agreements and the task was set of accelerating the drafting of all other agreements aimed at implementing the target programs.

A decision was passed on the participation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the capacity of observer.

Stressed at the session was the great importance of the peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the countries of the community, of their initiatives to further promote international economic cooperation, to stop the arms race. The session participants noted the outstanding contribution of the CPSU, the Soviet Union, and personally Leonid Brezhnev to the struggle for peace and disarmament, for the conclusion of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty.

At the concluding meeting the heads of the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and also the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the protocol of the session. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 28 June reports that the concluding session was also attended by "Comrades Kirilenko, Ponomarev, Tikhonov and Rusakov."]

The session adopted a statement on the 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Ecomonic Assistance and a communique.

A rounding off speech was delivered at the meeting by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Our session, he said, is marked by important final documents, the adopted statement on the 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance sums up in brief the CMEA's fruitful activities in developing international socialist division of labour and socialist economic integration. This document expresses our unanimous determination to further expand and deepen the all-round cooperation of CMEA member-countries.

During these days,, Aleksey Kosygin continued, we have concluded 14 agreements on the realization of several measures stipulated in the adopted programs. The heads of government have just signed the agreement on cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for atomic power plants. This is an important agreement. It provides for the creation in our countries of a new important branch of the machine-building industry.

Thus, Aleksey Kosygin stressed, there is every reason to say that our jubilee session proceeded in a business-like spirit and was crowned by good practical results.

At the same time we arrived at the unanimous conclusion that this is only the beginning of a big work to carry out the large set of measures envisaged by the long-term target programs.

It is our common view that the completion of the coordination of national economic plans for the next five-year period is a task of primary importance.

In the course of the 30 years of CMEA's existence, Aleksey Kosygin said, we have always striven to improve our cooperation, to find new forms of organizing it, forms that would meet the increasingly complex tasks which arise before us with the steady development of the socialist economies of our countries. We are confident that the agreed-upon specifications introduced in the charter of our collective organization will contribute to such an improvement of the CMEA's activities.

The 33rd session, the head of the Soviet Government went on, reaffirmed the immutable principled policy defined by the parties and governments of the CMEA countries for the development of extensive equitable cooperation with all states for the sake of strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples. This also found expression in our decisions concerning the participation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the CMEA's work as an observer, taken at the request of the government of that country.

Lubomir Strougal, member of the presidium of the central committee of the communist party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, welcomed in his brief statement the decision to hold the next CMEA meeting in France in 1980.

The session participants unanimously expressed the conviction that the friendship and cohesion of the CMEA nations would grow stronger and develop, that their cooperation would rise to a new, higher stage.

Kremlin Reception

LD281808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 33d CEMA session a reception was given today in the Hall of Congresses at the Kremlin. Present were heads and members of delegations of the CEMA countries, Yugoslavia and leaders of delegations of friendly countries taking part in the work of CEMA. On the Soviet side the reception was attended by Comrades Kirilenko, Kosygin, Ponomarev, Tikhonov and Rusakov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The guests were welcomed by Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. On behalf of the delegations, a speech was made by Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Interview With GDR's Stoph

LD282321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the conclusion of the work of the CEMA session, our correspondent obtained an interview with Willi Stoph, head of the GDR delegation, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers:

[Stoph--begin recording in German, fading into Russian translation] The 33d CEMA session which has just ended, Willi Stoph says, has been successful. This jubilee session is of great significance for future cooperation, for the development of integration among our fraternal socialist countries. In national economy, science, technology and production we are cooperating ever more closely and are increasingly successfully advancing. We in the GDR can now concentrate all our efforts in fulfilling obligations taken upon ourselves and by this make our contribution to the fulfillment of those great tasks which were set at the 33d session.

In a few months, Willi Stoph continues, we will be marking the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. It particularly pleases us that in the Soviet Union many collectives are also preparing to meet this jubilee, as are the working people of our republic. With the Soviet Union's help during these 30 years, the GDR has achieved enormous progress. We are convinced that in the coming years the successful building of socialism will advance further in its development. It particularly pleases us that in this 30th year of the GDR's existence we are also marking the 30th anniversary of our economic organization, CEMA. Our republic's working people are preparing to mark this 30th jubilee solemnly and joyfully, with labor successes in socialist competition.

Allow me, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers says, to take this opportunity to wish all Soviet citizens, all Soviet people, and the CPSU leadership further progress in building a communist society.

Kosygin Meeting With Verdet

LD281940 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--A meeting was held in the Kremlin today between members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin and member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Republic of Rumania Ilie Verdet who led a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the 33rd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

An exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Romanian relations in different spheres, their development in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance [and] the joint Soviet-Romanian statement of 1976 was held in the course of a talk which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. A particular attention was paid to questions of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania both on a bilateral foundation and within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The talk between Aleksey Kosygin and Ilie Verdet has reaffirmed the striving of the governments of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania for further deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

Delegation Departures

LD282354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegations which have been participating in the 33d CEMA session left Moscow for home today. They were the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todorov; the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Lazar; the GDR, headed by Stoph; the Polish People's Republic, headed by Jagielski; the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Verdet; the CSSR, headed by Strougal.

The delegations were seen off by Comrade Kosygin and other officials. Also among those in the seeing-off party were the ambassadors to the Soviet Union of the participating countries.

ADVANTAGES OF CEMA ENERGY POLICY OVER WEST'S EXTOLLED

LD281600 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) are the only industrially developed zone of the world that has avoided the heavy blows of the energy crisis from which the capitalist economy is now suffering. The secret of the stability and dynamic development of the countries of socialism lies in the advantages inherent in the socialist system of economy. The main indispensable feature of this system is planning. Today it can be said with good reason that long-term policy of the CMEA countries to develop their own power resources according to plan has justified itself. The countries of socialism do not know the energy difficulties with which the capitalist world is unable to cope for the past several years.

The energy policy of the CMEA countries is determined not by the egotistic and selfish interests of a narrow group of persons, as it is the case in the West, but by collective tasks of economically advancing each country and enhancing the economic potential of the socialist community as a whole. One of the key tasks of the European CMEA members is to ensure the national economy with fuel and energy resources. It is being solved through joint efforts and broad cooperation of all the states concerned. The CMEA countries are pooling for this purpose their financial, material, and in individual cases manpower resources. An important place is devoted to questions of developing power-engineering when coordinating the national economic plans of CMEA nations. Last year the CMEA countries have drawn up a long-term target program for cooperation in the field of energy, fuel, and raw materials. All these plans are being successfully carried out.

The Soviet Union has been and remains the main supplier of fuel and electric power to the CMEA countries. As noted at the CMEA session now under way in Moscow by Aleksey Kosygin, head of the Soviet Government, the Soviet Union will deliver to the CMEA countries in the current five-year plan period (1976-1980) almost 370 million tons of oil, 46 million tons of oil products, 88,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, 64,000 million kilowatt hours of electric power. Deliveries are being continued there of coal, the production of which has never been curtailed in the CMEA countries as distinct from the capitalist states.

In the next five-year plan period (1981-1985) the Soviet Union, as pointed out at the 33rd CMEA session in Moscow, plans to increase the deliveries of fuel and energy resources to the countries-members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance by a total of 20 percent. This will promote the further growth of the CMEA countries' economic potential.

The great successes of the socialist countries in the sphere of power and engineering, as noted at the CMEA session, stand out saliently against the background of the fuel and power difficulties which the leaders of the seven major states of the capitalist world are endeavouring to settle at the Tokyo economic meeting that opened today. And this is not merely symbolical. The advantages of the socialist system are obvious.

CEMA AGREEMENTS ON PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION DETAILED

LD282311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The CEMA session has concluded a number of agreements. One of the important agreements is on cooperation in the production of equipment for atomic power stations. A large-scale agreement was signed during the session on the specialization of chemical production. Fruitful work was also carried out in the sphere of the development of transportation communications: Transportation ministers signed agreements on the organization of cooperation in the reconstruction of 18 railroads and two international-class motorways; in the expansion of container carriage; the joint operation of international air services; and the development of international airports.

Long-term special-purpose programmes of cooperation were approved for the satisfaction of the CEMA member countries' rational requirements for industrial consumer goods. The cooperation programs in this sphere are oriented toward raising the quality of goods, and the constant renewal and expansion of range in accordance with the growing demands of the population.

TOKYO SUMMIT UNLIKELY TO SOLVE WEST'S PROBLEMS

LD282250 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Now to Japan where the leaders of the seven major Western nations--the United States, Britain, France, Federal Germany, Italy, Canada and the host country, Japan--are having an economic summit in Tokyo. Viktor Viktorov comments:

Summit meetings of these seven countries have become something of a tradition. The current conference in Tokyo is the fifth of this kind.

According to its official agenda discussions are to focus on measures to stimulate a steady expansion of the world economy in a spirit of cooperation. In other words, the conference is looking for remedies to cure the gravely ill capitalist economy. The same search preoccupied the leaders of the seven at their previous meeting in Bonn a year ago. And what were the results?

The state of economic affairs in the capitalist world has since taken another turn for the worse. A report by United Nations experts says the rates of economic growth went down last year, and the tendency is likely to continue throughout this year. The slump in business is particularly apparent in the United States. As the WALL STREET JOURNAL has noted, the once powerful American economy today looks sick and exhausted. Unemployment has grown to unprecedented proportions. Even according to official statistics, the army of the so-called redundant people in the industrialized Western countries has swelled to some 80 million and it is predicted that it will grow further.

Another plague in the Western world is galloping inflation.

The first 4 months of the year saw prices in Italy go up by 18 percent, in Britain by 13 percent and in the United States by 13.2 percent. Even in Federal Germany, which the West considers to be relatively trouble-free, the cost of living growth runs into a two-digit figure. The inflation measures taken by the Western governments so far have proved ineffective. And small wonder. They are ineffective because they do not touch one of the root causes of the chronic price increases: the growing military expenditure in the NATO countries. As the NEW YORKER weekly has observed, if America really wanted to put an end to inflation it would be enough to close the huge tap of government spending on oil. Indeed, one cannot but agree with this.

Western observers are skeptical about the possibility of the Tokyo summit coming up with any effective measures to overcome the economic trouble. Nor do they expect a solution to such an acute problem as energy. As the Japanese prime minister, Mr Masayoshi Ohira, has remarked, those who expect the Tokyo conference to be a big success are in for a disappointment.

OPEC COUNTRIES SET NEW OIL PRICE RANGE

LD281412 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 28, TASS--A conference of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, held here, announced today its decision to raise the prices of crude oil. From now on the oil produced in these countries will be sold at prices ranging from 18 to 23.5 dollars per barrel [one barrel is equal to 159 litres]. At its last meeting in March 1979, OPEC set an oil price ceiling of 14.5 dollars. But Western oil monopolies have increased sharply the prices of petrol and liquid fuel lately. Therefore, economic observers say, the OPEC countries had no other way to protect their interests but to raise the prices of oil they export in accordance with the world market situation.

UNITED STATES & CANADA

QUICK-REACTION CORPS A THREAT TO MIDEAST, GULF STATES

LD291001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "There Will Be No Laurels"]

[Text] General B. Rogers, the new NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, has made public a plan to create in the United States special forces which could be utilized "in crisis situations in the Persian Gulf region or other hot spots outside the sphere of NATO"--a so-called "quick-reaction crops." Specific action is already being taken toward this. It is proposed to include a total of 110,000 men in the complement of the "corps."

The idea of creating a "quick-reaction corps" is not new. In defiance of the UN Charter which condemns the threat of force or the direct use of force to the detriment of international security, the Pentagon began creating mobile ground forces or, as they were called, "fire brigades" back at the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties. These forces were to be transferred by air to "threatened regions"--in other words, to wherever the national liberation movement was developing successfully. The "fire brigades" were used for the first time in Vietnam. Their "counterinsurgency" operations initiated the escalation of the U.S. aggression in Indochina.

The present venture of the "quick-reaction corps" demonstrates that Washington is again preparing direct military interference in the affairs of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. Particular attention is being paid to the Persian Gulf region. This is not the first time Washington has threatened military intervention there to "defend" either the oilfields or "friendly regimes," although no requests for this have been received from anyone.

As the DAILY TELEGRAPH notes, the Arab capitals have given "General Rogers' plan" an "extremely chilly" reception. In the light of the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal concluded under U.S. auspices the new Pentagon and NATO plans look extremely sinister to the Arab countries. The announcement of the creation of a U.S. 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean has been followed by the venture of forming a policing corps which is also geared to the Persian Gulf region. "The United States is up to its old tricks--it is seeking by force to bring the developing countries to their knees in order to secure access to their natural resources," Amman's AL-FAJR AL-JADID writes.

"American imperialism," L'HUMANITE declares, "intends to continue to play the role of policeman in the world." But, as is well known, this role has failed to bring the United States laurels in the past. Nor will it do so in the future.

TASS REPORTS U.S. TEST OF NUCLEAR DEVICE

LD290551 Moscow TASS in English 9541 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, 29 June, TASS--The United States set off on Thursday a nuclear device underground on the Nevada testing range. A spokesman of the Department of Energy said that its yield was less than 150 kilotons. This is the seventh nuclear weapon test in the current year.

SOVIET-U.S. SYMPOSIUM ON FERTILIZERS BEGINS IN RIGA

LD221925 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[text] Riga, June 22, TASS--A Soviet-American symposium, which today opened in Riga--the capital of the Latvian SSR (a Soviet Baltic republic), is devoted to the problems of production, storage, transportation and use of liquid composite fertilizers. The symposium was sponsored by the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, the Soviet-American Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture and the Latvian Ministry of Agriculture.

The symposium is being held in a republic where one of the Soviet Union's biggest port-side factories been built with the participation of the American firm for the transportation and processing of chemical products as well as for the production of liquid composite fertilizers.

The participants in the symposium are discussing questions pertaining to the perfection of the technology of production, of introducing and using fertilizers, the problems of further broadening cooperation in this field between the two countries.

The symposium is to last two days.

BRIEFS

JOINT AIR POLLUTION STUDY--U.S. scientific apparatus for research into the processes and mechanics of the formation and transformation of aerosols in the upper strata of the atmosphere has been sent to the Abastumani astrophysical observatory in Tbilisi. Here, in the mountains which are 1,700 meters above sea level, a Soviet-U.S. experiment is being continued studying the pollution of the atmosphere by aerosols and industrial waste and their effect on the environment. The results of the research will help enable recommendations to be worked out to determine the limited norms of industrial waste to be permitted in the atmosphere in major towns and industrial centers of both countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD]

PROCEEDINGS AT PRC-SRV TALKS IN BEIJING REPORTED

LD281532 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, June 28, TASS--The first meeting of the second round of the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations was held here today. The head of the Vietnamese governmental delegation Dinh No Liem has recalled in his speech the constructive proposals advanced by the Vietnamese side in the course of the first round of negotiations in Hanoi. He denounced China's expansionist, hegemonist policy towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and emphasized that the Chinese authorities have not given up the tactics of provocations and threats against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Meanwhile he pointed out that the recent exchange of prisoners of war, carried out as a result of agreement between both delegations, opens up a possibility for solution of other concrete issues.

In this connection the Vietnamese side proposed that an agreement be concluded without delay on an end to armed provocations in the frontier areas.

The draft agreement, which was propsed by the Vietnamese delegation, envisages the obligation of both sides to refrain from intelligence activities and espionage on the other side's territory. Both sides should not allow shelling of the territory of another side from land, sea and air and any other actions which carry a threat to another side. It is proposed that either of the sides should make it incumbent upon its armed forces to strictly abide by the agreement which, if signed, should enter into force as of July 5.

There were no new elements in the speech made by the head of the Chinese delegation Han Nianlung. He again attacked Socialist Vietnam and demanded adoption of the proposals which were put forth yet in Hanoi, which were unacceptable for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Han Nianlung turned down the new proposal of the Vietnamese side pertaining to conclusion of an agreement aimed at eliminating tension on the frontier between Vietnam and China.

At a press conference held for foreign journalists after the meeting, the head of the Vietnamese governmental delegation emphasized that the continuing concentration of Chinese troops at the frontiers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the provocative actions and the shelling of the Vietnamese territory show that there is still threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He said that the new initiative of the Vietnamese side, which proposed that an agreement be signed between the two delegations on termination of provocations in the frontier area is aimed at eliminating the above-mentioned threat and lessening tension on the frontier. And though the Chinese side immediately turned down the proposal, we suggested that it should study the proposal nevertheless, he said. Our delegation will continue exerting efforts towards attaining results at the negotiations, said Dinh No Liem.

CARTER, BROWN TO VISIT ROK, TALK WITH PRESIDENT PAK

LD290928 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 29, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter now on a tour of the Far East, is beginning today a two-day visit to South Korea where he is to hold talks with the Seoul dictator Pak Chong-hui. Local observers say that this trip has clearly a military and political colouring.

Accompanied by Defence Secretary H. Brown, J. Carter is to visit American military units stationed in South Korea and inspect units of the South Korean puppet army.

On the eve of his visit to Seoul the U.S. President said in an interview with South Korean and Japanese pressmen that contrary to its election promises the present administration does not intend to cut its "military presence" in the region, including South Korea. Over 30,000 American servicemen are now stationed in South Korea. There is a big base of the Fifth American Airfleet in the city of Osana. Warships of the Seventh American Fleet are constantly plying the coastal waters of South Korea.

PUBLIC, PRESS ATTEND USSR-DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH FUNCTIONS

LD281507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Solidarity Month"]

[Text] On 25 June a meeting of representatives of the public was held in Moscow's House of Friendship, devoted to solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis. This is one of the numerous measures of the solidarity month which has begun. On the same day a press conference was held for Soviet journalists in the DPRK Embassy in the USSR. Ambassador Kim Chae-pong described the DPRK Government's new peace initiatives.

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEETS AUCCTU HEAD

LD281549 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 26 June A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, received a Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, which is in Moscow.

During the talk, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on the successes of the USSR and DPRK working people in economic and cultural building and topical issues of the activity of the Soviet and Korean trade unions. AUCCTU chairman A.I. Shibayev reaffirmed the unvarying solidarity of the USSR working people and trade unions with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korean territory and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis. The importance was also stressed of further developing cooperation between the USSR and DPRK trade unions in the interests of the working people of both countries.

Kim Pong-chu voiced thanked the AUCCTU for its firm support of the Korean people's just struggle for their motherland's reunification.

K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU, and V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU department for relations with trade unions in socialist countries, took part in the talk.

KWP CC CANDIDATE MEMBERS NAMED IN DELEGATION TO USSR

[Editorial Report WA] Moscow in Korean to Korea at 0930 GMT on 26 June carries a report on the visit to the USSR of the KWP delegation which is similar to the item published under the headline "Visiting KWP Delegation Confers With CPSU Leaders" on page C 3 in the Northeast Asia section of the 27 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. It contains the following additional passage:

"Included in the KWP delegation were Comrade Kim Yong-sun, candidate member and deputy director of the International Department of the KWP Central Committee, and Comrade Kim Chae-pong, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee."

JAPAN WARNED AGAINST SUPPORTING POL POT REGIME

LD280935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[M. Podklyuchnikov "Rejoinder": "To Help Murderers?"]

[Text] Tokyo is greeting a guest who has arrived from Beijing. The KYODO news agency grandly calls him "deputy premier and foreign minister," but without actually stating just what country he represents. Such caution is understandable. The man in question is Ieng Sary, one of the leaders of Pol Pot's gang of killers overthrown by the people of Kampuchea. The butcher's arrival has aroused indignation among Japan's democratic public.

What, then, does Ieng Sary want in Tokyo? The newspaper ASAHI writes that the purpose of this visit is to "show the whole world that Japan is maintaining diplomatic relations with the Pol Pot administration." It is not for nothing that a program of official meetings has been drawn up for the guest, including one with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda. During the talks, it is reported, Sonoda confirmed the Japanese Government's intention to study the question of "aid for the Pol Pot administration."

Since, as is known, all that has long been left of the "Pol Pot administration" is just remnants of gangs in the Kampuchean jungles, it is obvious that this "aid" could only mean support for these gangs and the creation of conditions insuring that they can commit new crimes. Before assuming any commitments to them, Tokyo should weigh carefully how the world public will perceive Japan's actual approval, expressed in this form, of the policies of the toppled bloody regime.

TARAKI SAYS INVITATION REJECTED BY PAKISTANI PRESIDENT

LD282114 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 28, TASS--The text of a speech, made by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki to representatives of the population of a number of areas of the country has been published here. In that speech Nur Mohammad Taraki touched upon Afghan-Pakistani relations.

Some time ago, said N.M. Taraki, the president of Pakistan said in public that he wanted to resolve all problems with Afghanistan "through peace and fraternity", and with that aim he was ready to go to any place at any time, when the Afghanis would like to have such negotiations. The president of Pakistan expressed the intention to resolve the problem of Afghan refugees and any other problems pertaining to Afghan-Pakistani relations.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said N.M. Taraki, taking that into account statement [as received], invited the president of Pakistan to come to Kabul for negotiations. But when such an invitation was sent to the president of Pakistan, he declined to accept it under the pretext of his being preoccupied with other affairs. Thus, the people of Afghanistan displayed readiness for negotiations, displayed the initiative and nobody can deny that. Really we are ever ready for negotiations, for solution through negotiations, of the problems that arose and if someone tries to exert pressure upon us, we shall reply by force.

AFGHANISTAN REJECTS PRC PROTEST OF INTERFERENCE CHARGES

LD281850 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 28, TASS--According to a report of the Afghan BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY the charge d'affaires of China to Kabul was summoned to the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, where he was told that the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers completely unfounded and resolutely rejects the protest of the Chinese Government, which had expressed discontent in connection with the fact that the leaders of Afghanistan and the Afghan press accuse the PRC of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, of training and sending counter-revolutionary elements into Afghanistan.

If China, says the report of BAKHTAR, is really interested in maintaining friendly relations with Afghanistan, it would be better that it confirm this in action and refrain from actions that are detrimental to the relations between our two countries.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ATROCITIES' ALLEGED IN AFGHANISTAN

LD282026 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 28, TASS--The gangs of counter-revolutionaries, formed in the territory of Pakistan and sent into Afghanistan pursued the purpose of sowing fear among the Afghan people. Hiding out in mountainous areas and launching piratic attacks on villages, they rob the peaceful population, brutally put to death peasants. Thus, in the area of Sarcheshme they attacked the village of Jolriz. The bandits burnt alive in the local school-building the children and their teacher, who was teaching them.

In the populated localities of Hugiyan, Nangarhar, Pech and Asababad, located in the frontier areas, the ruthless bandits dismembered civilians and hacked at their corpses. According to eyewitnesses, they hacked to death a schoolboy before the eyes of his mother, because he dared go to school.

A TASS correspondent was told by Hamad Jami from the village of Musakala that a 10-man gang attacked the locality and brutally put to death 19 persons before the eyes of the other villagers. They cut off the limbs of their victims, slashed open their stomachs, then they burnt down the local schoolbuilding. A clergyman from the local mosque urged them to stop the atrocities. They killed him, too.

After such brutalities, it was pointed out by Moualawi Muhammed, another clergyman from the Musakala mosque, we, ordinary Afghans, see clearly the goals pursued by the so-called "Ahvanists." Under the guise of "defending the Islam," they wish to bring back the old way of life. We express our resolution to protect our children and wives, to defend our country from the enemies of the Afghan people encroaching upon the gains of the April revolution.

NOVOSTI CORRESPONDENT SCORES WESTERN 'PLOT' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD281249 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Jun 79 p 7 LD

[NOVOSTI correspondent Vladimir Nakaryakov article: "Afghanistan Is the Target of a Widespread Plot"]

[Excerpts] As I read alarming reports about this region, Afghanistan lies before me: a rugged mountainous landscape, nomadic tribes and virtually inaccessible areas cut off from the outside world. The Afghan-Pakistan border is not just a barrier on the path across the Khyber Pass but also the Durand Line which was introduced by the British colonialists at the end of last century and which forms a division between related tribes and peoples. When the village of Miramshah is mentioned I think of Colonel Lawrence "of Arabia" who led the Bashai Sakao uprising from there in 1929 which was sparked off by the British intelligence service [sentence as published].

And now, some 50 years later, representatives of the feudal and aristocratic elite, the monarchists and landowners who fled during the revolution are organizing armed raids against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and sending gangs of saboteurs and agitators into Afghan territory from the same places in Pakistani territory. This is a ruthless abuse of tribal relationships and customs.

These motley groups of counterrevolutionary elements have only one aim: to destroy the achievements of the April 1978 revolution at any price before the workers of the young republic can benefit from them and before the farmers have gathered in the first harvest from the land which now at last belongs to them and not to the landowners.

For 60 years now the Afghan-Russian border, which stretches over 2,346 km has been a region of peace and friendship. The Soviet Union gave its southern neighbor practical help in setting up a national economy. According to experts, 72 percent of Afghanistan's economic potential was achieved with Russian help. This includes modern roads, industrial enterprises, hydroelectric power stations, irrigation systems, geological studies and the training of 10,000 skilled workers and experts.

The April revolution strengthened the ties between the two countries, and established closer and more fruitful cooperation as the treaty mentioned above pointed out. Imperialists and reactionary forces are strongly opposed to this almost self-evident development of Russian-Afghan relations. The new government led by Nur Mohammad Taraki and Hafizollah Amin is merely described as "communist" and "pro-Russian." The time-honored cliche that "Moscow has had a hand in this" has been dug up again.

It is sad that a newspaper like the NRC HANDELSBLAD uses the same stereotypes and arguments as some of the most reactionary propaganda media in the West and in so doing paints a distorted picture of events in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union regards the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as a sovereign fraternal neighboring country in the process of development but not as a socialist state as was reported in this newspaper. Afghanistan is following its own political course and on the international scene belongs to the nonalined countries. Therefore it is not part of the Soviet bloc as the article asserted.

Plot

The young republic is clearly the target of a widespread plot. The reactionary press has been mobilized and has stepped up its provocative activities. In these circumstances the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent. Recently Leonid Brezhnev severely condemned the subversive activities against the Afghan revolution and explained: "We will not abandon our friends--the Afghan people have the right to run their lives as they think fit."

A number of media channels--including this newspaper--are using the same source of information for their reports on Afghanistan: reports from counterrevolutionary newspapers, representatives of reactionary Pakistani parties and the Iranian religious leaders.

It must also be pointed out that the Pakistani Government's repeated assertions that Afghan refugees are being given help only on humanitarian grounds has been disputed by many leading Pakistanis. These people say the real reason is reactionary activities.

A former Air Force Marshal Asgar Khan, writing in the DAILY MUSLIM, condemned in strong terms attempts by some countries to select Pakistan as a base for the fight against social changes in neighboring countries, particularly Afghanistan. According to Khan these countries are mainly afraid that such changes might also take place on their territory and therefore they are trying to use Pakistan "to do the dirty work." Is it not true that the fact that Iranian Ayatollahs Rafsanjani, Ruhani and even Shari'at Madari have called on the Afghan people to overthrow their leaders must be regarded as interference in the internal affairs of a neighboring country? Why did a U.S. State Department spokesman refuse to answer the question of whether the CIA is involved in Afghan affairs? Indeed, the Afghan leaders are not in hiding in Kabul as was suggested in the article. On the contrary, they are visiting all parts of the country to explain the situation to the people and to win support. One thought always stands out in the government's recent explanations: We have a number of major problems to solve, we do not want others to interfere in our affairs, do not stir up any religious quarrel and we will hold out a hand of friendship to Pakistan and Iran.

I can only agree with the article's conclusion: It expresses the hope that there will be no obstacles to good relations between Islamic governments and the USSR. The history of relations with Afghanistan, Iran and many other eastern countries prove this. Each of these countries could form the "touchstone" for Russian diplomacy.

ASEAN CONFERENCE OPENS IN INDONESIA

West's Hopes for ASEAN

LD281044 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Danpasar (Indonesia), June 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Sagaydak reports:

The annual conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, was opened here today. The representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines are discussing economic cooperation, ways of strengthening cultural contacts between ASEAN members, topical international and regional problems. Following the three-day conference, its participants will hold talks with the foreign ministers of Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Japan.

The current conference is taking place following a series of talks between ASEAN and leading capitalist states at which the developing countries were pressing for the establishment of equal commercial and economic relations with the West. The United States, the Common Market countries and Japan, however, refused to grant the just demands of the members of the association for an end to discrimination in trade. Such a stand attests to the desire of the Western and Japanese monopolies to retain the ASEAN countries as a raw material and agricultural appendage, from where the capitalist countries get 70 percent of tin, 81 percent of natural rubber, oil, wolfram, and timber.

After the inglorious downfall of the SEATO bloc, the United States and its allies display an increased interest in ASEAN, obviously pursuing the aim of converting this regional organization, set up in 1967 for the development of economic and cultural cooperation, into a military-political alliance. According to the plans of the Pentagon strategists, this would enable the United States to restore its shaken positions in that part of the world where American monopolies concentrated big capital investments. To facilitate implementation of these plans the Western mass media are deliberately raising a clamour around a mythical "menace to ASEAN countries from Hanoi." Denouncing the propaganda campaign of the imperialist forces, which from time to time is echoed by certain political quarters inside ASEAN, the Indonesian MERDEKA writes that this provocative effort runs counter to the genuine interests of the ASEAN countries and should be sharply rejected.

Refugee Issue

LD290725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Aliyevich and Pavel Kasparov]

[Excerpts] The conference of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, has opened on the Indonesian island of Bali. One of the issues on the conference's agenda is the so-called problem of Southeast Asian refugees. There is a lot of talk and writing about them now--even too much. In the West a terrible fuss has been created over this problem. But in actual fact the problem is nothing new. For many years there has been a mass flight of Chinese from China. For some reason there is silence about this in the West, but then they shout about refugees from Vietnam with great agitations. But then they try to include a considerable section of Chinese refugees in the category of the Vietnamese. I have in mind more than 200,000 ethnic Chinese who lived in Vietnam, the Huaqiao, who recently, deceived by Beijing propaganda, left Vietnam for China. Now the Beijing authorities have thrown them out of China and have, so to speak, cast them to the shims of fate. This leads to a sort of dual entry in the books.

But there are Vietnamese among the refugees--a number of them. But this, too, is nothing new. The first thousands of Vietnamese refugees appeared in neighboring countries when the American war machine was using napalm and bombs to turn the Vietnamese land into a lunar landscape, to use the cynical expression of one of the American generals. And how many South Vietnamese connected with the American invaders left with them when the United States had to withdraw from Vietnam? At present those who cannot accept the social structure established there are leaving Vietnam. The authorities are not hindering their departure. There are also people who want to rejoin thier families abroad. No one is preventing them from leaving, either. The authorities in Vietnam are cooperating with the UN High Commissioner for refugees, with the International Red Cross, and have restored contacts with a number of Asian states and are doing everything to see that the emigration of these people proceeds in an organized fashion.

VIETNAM RECOGNIZES NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

LD290924 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 29, TASS--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to recognize the provisional government of national reconstruction of Nicaragua and expressed willingness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

11-22 JUNE SOVIET-VIETNAMESE CONSULTATIONS REPORTED

LD281139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Consultations at USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] At the USSR Foreign Ministry consultations took place 11-22 June with a delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Foreign Ministry headed by Deputy Minister Phan Hien. Topical problems of the contemporary international situation which are of mutual interest and also questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations were discussed during the consultations which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE COUNTERPART LE THANH NGHI

LD281459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, has received Le Thanh Nghi, vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Government and chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee. They discussed questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

VNA REPORTS ON PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

LD290846 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 29, TASS--According to the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA), China continues to work up tension on Vietnam's northern borders. According to preliminary estimates, more than 550 provocative acts were committed against Vietnam since March 16 this year, including firing on Vietnamese territory, armed incursions, smuggling of spies and saboteurs, among them groups composed of ethnic Chinese who fled Vietnam.

VNA also reports about continued overflights by Chinese airforce planes which, in some cases, flew tens of kilometers deep into Vietnam territory.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES LAO VICE PREMIER PHOUMSAVAN

LD281503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Excerpt] On 25 June I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received N. Phoumsavan, Lao deputy prime minister and minister of finance, and had a talk with him.

KAMPUCHEAN TU LEADER OUTLINES NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

LD281756 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 28, TASS--One of the main tasks of people's power in Kampuchea is to enhance vigilance and cut short any attempts of sabotage by the counterrevolutionaries who are endeavouring to interfere with the process of building a new life, it was stated by Meas Sammang, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions for (?National Salvation).

People forcibly resettled by the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime are now returning to their native places, he continued. Substantial assistance in providing these citizens with food and prime necessity goods is rendered by the organs of people's power. Quite recently 30,000 Kampucheans returned to their homes in Kompong Chhnang Province. Seventy people's local self-government committees have already been set up there. The problem of food supply is one of the main ones in the devastated country. Further restoration of Kampuchea depends on its solution. This is why the peasants, who have joined forces in 220 production collectives, first of all planted rice on an area of 3,000 hectares.

Kampuchea is confronted by numerous problems which cannot be resolved overnight, the leader of the Kampuchean trade unions said further. Immeasurable damage has been caused to all spheres of economy and culture during the bloody dictatorship. There is an acute shortage of machinery and machine-tools. [Words indistinct] skilled workers, who were practically all annihilated by the Pol Pot executioners during the almost 4-year-long bloodbath. Almost three million people were victimized by the terroristic regime, including doctors, engineers, teachers and scientists.

But in spite of all the difficulties, he noted, the Kampuchean people are confidently building up a new life. Enterprises are resuming work, demolished factories are being restored, and the fields will provide rice to the people.

The most important current task of the organs of people's power in Kampuchea is to mobilize all the people to the building of their country, Meas Sammang said.

MORE ON VISIT OF GDR MILITARY DELEGATION

Visit to Moscow Air Unit

LD281141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 26 June the GDR military delegation headed by Army Gen H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, which is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, visited an air force unit of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District.

At the Kubinka Air Garrison Army Gen H. Hoffman and the members of the GDR military delegation were met by Chief Marshal of Aviation P. S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of air forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

The guests from the GDR toured the unit's museum of combat glory and visited the airfield. Army Gen H. Hoffmann and the members of the GDR military delegation were shown modern military aviation equipment on the ground and in the air.

The military leaders from the GDR were accompanied on their trip to the Kubinka Air Garrison by Army Gen S. K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and by other Soviet generals and officers.

Visit to Ryazan

LD282102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The official friendly visit to our country by the GDR military delegation headed by Army General Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, is continuing.

The delegation arrived in Ryazan today. Also arriving with the delegation members were Army General Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and other officials. The guests were met by Priyezzhev, first secretary of the Ryazanskiy Obkom; Zhirkov, chairman of the Ryazanskiy Oblispolkom; and Army General Govorov, commander of the troops of the Moscow Order of Lenin Military Okrug.

A friendly conversation was held at the obkom offices. Afterwards the guests paid a visit to the Ryazan Double Red Banner Leninskiy Komsomol higher command aerial landing training school. They attended sessions at which trainees were performing physical exercises, observed parachute jumping and looked around the teaching and practice rooms where air force training is given. The delegation also visited the museum of USSR Air Force troops.

Delegation Departure

LD281352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0814 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Odessa--The GDR military delegation with Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense at its head, which has been visiting here, left Odessa today for home.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY PREMIER H. WEIZ

LD281505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--On 25 June V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister for science and technology. They discussed questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATIONS VISIT

Education Department Delegation

LD271001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under general headline: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of SED party workers headed by L. Oppermann, chief of the SED Central Committee Education Department, visited the USSR 18 through 23 June in accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the SED.

The German comrades acquainted themselves with the experience of the CPSU's work in the education sphere. They had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section, at the Latvian CP Central Committee, and the USSR Ministry of Education and visited a number of educational establishments.

Transportation Department Delegation

LD271003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general headline: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of SED party workers headed by H. Egemann, chief of the SED Central Committee Transport Department, visited the Soviet Union 18 through 23 June in accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the SED. The German comrades acquainted themselves with the experience of party organizations, work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of further developing transportation.

They had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Section, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the Ministry of Railways and the RSFSR Ministries of Motor Transport and the River Fleet and visited a number of railroad, motor and water transport enterprises.

FRENCH PRESIDENT GISCARD SENDS GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

LD272048 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS--Flying over the USSR territory, the president of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing sent a telegram from his aircraft to the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, in which he recalled the friendly talks held by them in depth and the important documents they signed, remarking that they proved a fresh territory of the two countries' will to strengthen and deepen relations in every field.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing expressed confidence that by developing close cooperation still further, France and the USSR would carry it on as before, thereby making an important contribution to detente and peace in Europe and the world.

GROMYKO HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR

LD281520 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the ambassador of France to the Soviet Union Henri Froment-Meurice.

Some topical issues of cooperation between the two countries in favour of detente and peace on the basis of realization of the accords reached in the course of the recent Soviet-French summmit meeting in Moscow were discussed in the course of the friendly talk.

TYAZHELNIKOV HEADS CPSU DELEGATION ON VISIT TO PCF

LD280506 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Paris, June 27, TASS--A CPSU delegation led by Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU CC, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party (FCP). During their stay in France, the delegation are to meet representatives of the leadership of the FCP and are to visit a number of department federations of the Communist Party.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER OGARKOV TO VISIT FRANCE IN JULY

LD290142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy USSR minister of defense, will pay an official visit to the French Republic at the beginning of July, the army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reports today. Nikolay Ogarkov will visit France at the invitation of Gen Guy Mery, chief of staff of the country's armed forces.

KOMMUNIST CHIEF EDITOR HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO FRG

LD280943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by R.I. Kosolapov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Chief Editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, left Moscow for the FRG 21 June at the invitation of the German Communist Party Board to participate in the festival of the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT. The delegation comprises Hero of the Soviet Union V.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, and D.N. Mochalin, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

ISRAEL-SYRIAN DOGFIGHT DEMONSTRATES MIDEAST INSTABILITY

LD290528 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tension seems to be mounting in the Middle East again as Israeli warplanes staged air-raids in south Lebanon Wednesday. Taking part in the raids were U.S. built F-15 jets in their first combat experience. Our observer Yuriy Georgiyev takes a look at the new developments in the Middle East:

The latest flare-up of hostilities in this area testifies with renewed force to the basic truth just how unstable the situation here remains. The air battle, which involved Israeli and Syrian planes, is the first direct military confrontation between the two countries in 5 years since the 1974 Golan Heights disengagement agreement.

Yesterday's incident was also significant since it was the first time Israel was involved in a military operation against a leading Arab state since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace deal last March. The deal, which was promptly acclaimed in the West as a historic peace treaty, so far has brought no peace to this area. If anything, it seems to serve as additional encouragement to Israel to stage ever bolder military operations against its Arab neighbors. While Israel has never been known for its truly peaceful efforts in the Middle East, with the signing of the separate agreement with Egypt it switched from hit-and-run raids to active and persistent warfare against its neighbors and specifically Lebanon.

It appears that while Egypt is out of the game, Israel feels somewhat relaxed and uninhibited in dealing in its own way with the rest of the neighboring Arab countries. To all appearances the Israeli leaders have hardened their position with regard to any future settlement of the Mideast crisis. It continues to strengthen its hold on the occupied Arab lands and refuses to deal realistically with the Palestinian issue which admittedly lies at the core of the current explosive situation in the Middle East. And as the latest air battle over south Lebanon has shown, the current situation in that area is far too explosive to continue ignoring it while praising to the sky the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace breakthrough.

In fact, there can be no peace in this area unless it rests on a comprehensive basis providing for legitimate interests of all the countries involved in the current embroglio. And certainly, the cause of peace cannot be helped by massive supplies of advanced military equipment to this part of the world.

The United States sold the F-15's on the basis that they would not be used for attack. While the United States has ostensibly protested to Israel over the offensive use of F-15 jets in its latest air-raids in Lebanon, the Israeli action could have been predicted. After all, Israel has been arming itself with the most sophisticated American weaponry not exactly for military parades. And the consistent pattern of Israel's aggressive behavior toward its Arab neighbors should have left no doubt as to how its formidable arsenal of military hardware including F-15 Eagle jets is going to be used.

At the present time the United States is pumping into that country $2 billion worth of military equipment, much of that aid coming as a giveaway. In addition to that generous military support, under the terms of the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace deal, the United States has assumed the obligation to provide Israel with another $2.2 billion worth of advanced American arms and that includes supplies of the latest U.S.-made F-16 fighters with which the United States has started equipping its own air force as of this year. And only four other of the closest American allies currently possess this type of aircraft.

Given the general pattern of Israel behavior, it is not very hard to imagine just how such American-supplied armaments are going to be used and despite the formal protest to Israel by the U.S. State Department over the use of American aircraft for offensive purposes, the United States cannot seriously hold a grudge against its Mideast ally and friend.

You reap what you sow--then why bother to protest?

EGYPTIAN ASYLUM FOR SHAH: 'BIRDS OF A FEATHER'

LD282000 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Birds of a Feather Flock Together"]

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat delivered a lengthy speech at the Egyptian People's Assembly. During his talk on the situation in the Near and Middle East As-Sadat spared neither phrases nor colorful expressions while praising the former Iranian shah. He submitted to parliament for debate a draft resolution to grant the former shah of Iran and members of his family political refuge in Egypt.

It is known that the shah, sentenced for crimes against his people, moves from one country to another without staying long in one place. This is not because the former head of state is fond of moving around and of tourism, but because he finds wherever he goes the best he can obtain is a tourist visa because of intimations about the undesirablity of his presence in a country. When the visa expires he moves on with members of his guard, members of his family and his suitcases to another country.

Here we have President as-Sadat suggesting that the deposed and sentenced shah be granted political asylum. It is true that some statesmen in Israel also put forward a similar suggestion. What prompted As-Sadat to take this step, which can only be considered an open challenge to the Iranian people, their revolution and to the Arab peoples and finally to world public opinion? This is due first and foremost to the coinciding political doctrines of President as-Sadat and the shah, in any case vis-a-vis some of the questions of international policy. This is because As-Sadat is actually endeavoring, as the shah did during his time, to make Egypt a guardian of the interest of U.S. imperialism in the Near and Middle East. Just as the shah did, he is actively strengthening his relations with Israel and is opposing the progressive Arab regimes. It has been noticed that As-Sadat long ago showed interest in the shah and with his experience in setting up a police state in step with the Americans.

Here we ought to mention the interesting report which was circulated at the beginning of this year about the so-called Aswan operation, which in brief was: It had been decided at the shah's request and with U.S. backing to send Egyptian forces to crush the revolution of Iran. It is true that some Egyptian papers said that this report originating from Lebanon was unfounded. Did it actually have no foundations? Tehran radio a few days ago reported that the previous agents of the shah's SAVAK secret police are coming in their hundreds to Egypt to prepare subversive operations against the Iranian revolution with the participation of the Egyptian and Israeli intelligence services.

Accordingly, As-Sadat's suggestion to grant the former shah of Iran political asylum is not accidental, because birds of a feather flock together.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER: TREATIES WITH U.S. 'DETRIMENTAL'

LD282132 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, June 28, TASS--Iranian Foreign Minister E. Yazdi said in a local television interview that the treaties between the shah's regime and the USA are of a unilateral character and were one hundred per cent detrimental to the Iranian people. We, the minister said, want to destroy the colonial relations and dependence on the USA and establish instead of them healthy relations meeting Iran's interests.

The minister said that the new government does not have in a number of cases even copies of the top secret treaties concluded by the shah's regime.

Answering the question about Washington's plans to send to the Persian Gulf area a 100 thousand strong contingent of U.S. Armed Forces Yazdi said: Nobody threatens our countries and peoples here in the Persian Gulf area. Such a threat will stem only from a U.S. expeditionary corps. Bringing in these forces will only aggravate the situation in the region. Any attempt at "protecting oil sources" will cost the United States a dear price. The Americans will never suceed in their demands. The peoples of the region will rally closely together for foiling the plans of the United States.

DEPARTING IRAQI AMBASSADOR CALLS ON KUZNETSOV

LD280819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Ambassadors Received"]

[Text] On 20 June V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin the Iraqi ambassador to the USSR, Murtada Sa'id Abd al-Baqi, in connection with his impending departure from the Soviet Union. A friendly talk took place.

GROMYKO RECEIVES IRAQI AMBASSADOR 26 JUNE

LD262221 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Murtada Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi, the ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the USSR. Matters of Soviet-Iraqi relations and the state of affairs in the Middle East were touched upon during the friendly conversation.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNITY PLAN CRITICIZED

LD272318 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

["SATO: Dangerous Racialist Venture"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Mention has increasingly more often been made in the speeches by political figures of the South African Republic and in the racialist press of plans to establish a so-called "South African Community." The puppet regimes of Namibia and Rhodesia as well as the Bantustans Transkei and Bohphuhatswana, the pseudostates created by Pretoria, have already agreed to take part in it.

It is behind the cover of this "community" that the racialists are hatching plans of concluding a defence treaty and creating on this basis a new military political bloc totally under the control of the South African Republic.

As the press of the independent African states justly points out, this bloc is regarded by international reaction as the eastern flank of the big military alliance in South Atlantic, plans for whose establishment have already long been elaborated in the headquarters of the imperialist powers and which is to be named SATO by analogy with NATO.

This alliance is to be joined on its western flanks by Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and some other Latin American states, where antinational dictatorial regimes are in power. "There is a criminal collusion between the initiators of creating SATO, on the one hand, and neo-colonialist circles of the USA and other NATO member countries, on the other," JORNAL DE ANGOLA wrote.

"It is quite obvious, says the document issued by the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference of Solidarity With the Struggle of African and Arab Peoples Against Imperialism and Reaction. That this military bloc is being knocked together for the suppression of the national-liberation movements and protection of the interests of imperialist monopolies in southern Atlantic. Thus, a new threat will be created to the sovereignty of independent states of that region."

It is the duty of all peace-loving and progressive forces to frustrate these criminal plans of imperialism and racialism.

PRAVDA REPORTS MOSCOW STOPOVER OF MPLA'S JORGE

LD281533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] Paulo Jorge, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee and foreign minister of Angola, was in Moscow on 23 through 24 June en route for home.

U.S. EFFORTS FOCUSED ON INSTALLING 'NEW' NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

LD281950 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

["Unseemly Intrigues"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--TASS analyst Yuriy Romantsov writes:

The successes of Nicaraguan patriots, who have liberated with the backing of the people a considerable part of the country's territory and entrenched themselves in several districts of the capital, have created an atmosphere of anxiety and alarm within the ruling echelons of the United States. Washington regards the stormy events in that country, which have placed on the verge of collapse the Somoza dictatorial regime obedient to it, as a grave threat to U.S. political, military-strategic and economic interests. It is manoeuvering desperately in an effort to channel the development of these events in the direction suiting it, to impose upon the Nicaraguan people a "settlement" that would ensure the perpetuation of U.S. domination in the country.

Washington's official stand has undergone a definite evolution in recent weeks. At present the United States is emphasizing the need of setting up a "broadly representative" government in Nicaragua instead of the dictatorial regime. But, at the same time, it is keeping up diplomatic relations with this regime and has even dispatched its new ambassador to Managua.

But why should there be talk about some sort of a "broadly representative government" when the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction has already been formed and is discharging its functions, a government represented in which are all the main anti-dictatorial parties and groupins? And isn't the slanderous campaign launched by official U.S. quarters concerning the Nicaraguan patriots' "ties with Cuba", which allegedly supplies the rebels with weapons, intended to discredit the rebels?

There are weighty proof that Washington is maintaining by no means nominal relations with Somoza, but the closest and most friendly ties, and for that matter, is coordinating with him the neocolonialist plans drafted in respect to Nicaragua. Thus, the Washington POST reports on the secret U.S. project, submitted for the dictator's consideration, according to which Somoza, with his consent, will be replaced by some sort of a "national council" charged with the task of forming a new "government". The role of "promoter" of this project, who is charged with the task of foisting it upon the anti-Somoza Latin American states and upon definite groupings of Nicaraguan patriots, is entrusted to the experienced diplomat William Bowdler.

Having embarked upon intense political manoeuvering, Washington, at the same time, has not given up the plans of direct military intervention in Nicaragua. Its attempts to carry out this intervention under the flag of the Organization of American States has fallen through. The Organization of American States has turned down the proposal to set up so-called "inter-American peace forces". At present, according to press reports, the idea is being hatched of "unilaterial U.S. actions" or, as an alternative, the dispatch to Nicaragua of "inter-American" forces somewhat later when this will be "requested" by the now secretly formed puppet "government".

The Sandino National Liberation Front and other detachments of Nicaraguan patriots reject such intrigues resolutely. Their view is that the Nicaraguan crisis should be resolved by the Nicaraguans themselves without any outside interference.

RADIO SANDINO URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD290630 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, June 29, TASS--Radio Sandino, the radio station of the Sandino National Liberation Front, has urged the Nicaraguan people and the Sandino National Liberation Front fighters to heighten vigilance in face of continued manoeuvres by American imperialism which is trying to preserve the basis of the dictatorial regime in Nicaragua. The Sandino National Liberation Front, the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, the address says, will not allow the preservation of "Somozaism without Somoza". Our slogan is A Free Homeland or Death" and we shall continue fighting till we win". [quotes as received]

A communique of the Sandino National Liberation Front forwarded to pressmen reports continued fighting by the patriots with guard units of the dictatorial regime. At present the patriots control 49 populated localities in 14 provinces including such big cities as Leon, Diriamba, Masaia, Matagalpa, Esteli and others. Somoza's aircraft continue bombing the territory held by the patriots. As a result of napalm bombing of a number of districts there are heavy casualties among the civilian population.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES CUBAN VICE PREMIER RODRIGUEZ

LD281503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Text] On 25 June I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received N. Phoumsavan, Lao vice premier and minister of finance, and had a talk with him.

On the same day I.V. Arkhipov had a talk with C. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES 30 MAY PLENUM OF LENINGRAD OBKOM

LD271555 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 79 pp 1-3 LD

[LENTASS report: "Raise the Effectiveness of Ideological Work. Plenum of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom"]

[Excerpts] From Comrade G.V. Romanov's Report

Comrades:

The development of Soviet society is taking place under the growing influence of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Its ideas have become an enormous mobilizing force in the implementation of the immediate economic and social tasks and the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The further dynamic growth of the national economy, the strengthening of the country's defense might and the enhancement of the working people's well-being are being insured under the party's leadership.

The CPSU's clear and principled foreign policy line--which is promoting the consolidation of the international authority of the Soviet state and the entire socialist community and is contributing decisively to the relaxation of tension and to the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence--is being implemented consistently. This is attested by such notable recent events as the Soviet-French talks at summit level, the conversations between the Soviet and Yugoslav leadership and the upcoming visit to Hungary by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Currently at the center of the world public's attention are Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's future talks with U.S. President Carter, during which a new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments is to be signed and other issues of mutual interest are to be discussed.

The Soviet Union is approaching this meeting guided by the noble aims of the practical limitation of the nuclear arms race, and by concern for the maintenance and consolidation of peace on earth. The working people of Leningrad city and oblast ardently wish Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the Soviet delegation fruitful work and success in accomplishing the difficult and crucial mission at the Vienna talks.

Our people are profoundly aware that everything that has been achieved in the field of domestic and foreign policy is the result of the Communist Party's leading and guiding activity and of the undeviating pursuit of a Leninist general course. Together with all Soviet people, Leningraders have infinite faith in the party and unanimously approve the single-minded activity of its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Comrades:

After making a high assessment of the multifaceted work on the communist education of the working people, the CPSU Central Committee pointed out in its resolution that there are also in this most important sphere of our activity a great many failings and shortcomings, and substantial ones at that. This conclusion also relates directly to the party organizations of Leningrad city and oblast.

The chief point is that the quality of this work frequently fails to meet the increased demands, and its effectiveness is considerably reduced wherever a gap occurs between word and deed, wherever we fail to insure the unity of the organizational, economic and ideological support for the tasks set.

We encounter such phenomena both in the activity of the primary organizations and at rayon level, and also when it is a question of fulfilling plan targets and pledges.

The obkom and gorkom have recently made critical observations about Nevskiy Raykom for, in particular, shortcomings in drawing up and organizing the fulfillment of the rayon's economic and social development plan. The raykom listened to these observations, but the measures outlined by it to eliminate the weak spots were not backed up by sufficient exactingness and control, which is having a direct effect on the end results. Each month three out of four enterprises fail to cope with output sale plans and with targets for boosting labor productivity; one enterprise in three fails to meet the 5-year-plan targets for production growth. Today, Nevskiy Rayon as a whole is not fulfilling this important indicator.

Vyborgskiy Rayon (oblast) quite recently used to win challenge banners for high indicators in agriculture. Last year, however--on equal terms with Priozerskiy Rayon--it did not fulfill the fodder procurement plan and tolerated a sharp reduction in the productivity of the dairy herd. The milk yield has fallen again since the start of this year, and a leading rayon has now ended up in last place in the oblast.

The roots of this situation lie both in the low level of economic leadership and of people's education, and in the work style of the party gorkom and its bureau. Particular mention should be made of Gorkom Secretary Comrade Malakhov who, although directly responsible for the state of affairs in agricultural production, has been unable to insure the efficient work of this sector. The other day a plenum of Vyborg Gorkom released him from his post for failing to cope with his duties; however, this must be followed up by persistent work on the gorkom's part to correct the situation prevailing in the dairy sector.

Evidently, other party committees should also draw the appropriate conclusions, guided strictly by the party Central Committee's instructions to increase exactingness toward cadres. Unfortunately, the lack of such exactingness is being reflected in the results of economic activity. A consequence of the inadequate efforts of gorkoms and raykoms and party organizations is the fact that several dozen enterprises systematically fail to cope with the plan, and that instances of target amendment and of the disruption of contract deliveries have not been eliminated.

The sectorial sections of the obkom and the gorkom, and the party gorkoms and raykoms have been charged with making a detailed analysis of the causes of the unsatisfactory work in each laggard collective and to outline urgent measures to eliminate them. It is necessary to demand that party committees and every communist leader unconditionally observe state discipline.

Special attention should be drawn to existing instances of deception of the state, flimflam and distortion of data, which inflicts great harm from an economic and from a moral viewpoint. A recent check on the activity of the Leningradskiy Rayon material and technical supply administration's "Lenvtorsyrye" trust brought to light the most flagrant distortions of account data and the deliberate understatement of plan targets to be able to report their overfulfillment, to implement illegal wage payments and to secure unjustified bonuses--fairly considerable ones at that.

These violations were perpetrated with the connivance and on the direct instructions of the trust manager, Chernin. Many impermissible practices in the activity of the trust were revealed by a similar check some 5 years ago. But the trust administration and its party organization did not draw the necessary conclusions. The trust manager has been dismissed from his post and the case has been referred to the investigation agencies, and Smolninskiy Raykom has been instructed to examine the question of punishing the guilty persons in the context of their membership of the party.

Instances of the unreliability of account data, or more exactly, distortions of grain purchase and sales data, were recently uncovered on the "Verevo" Sovkhoz and at the Gatchina mixed-feed plant.

Analysis of the materials examined by party committees, party commissions and controlling agencies reveals that embezzlement of socialist property continues to cause great harm. A patently sorry state of affairs in this respect is to be found in the "Pigment," "Severnoye Siyaniye" and "Russkiye Samotsvety" associations and at enterprises of the meat-processing industry.

Resolute struggle against such occurrences and the enhancement of leadership cadres' responsibility for their own actions and for the state of affairs within the collectives have been and remain a most important task of all party committees without exception. Constant concern should be displayed for the question of conditions whereby any deviation from the norms of our life, any violation, whoever the perpetrator, is noticed in good time and nipped in the bud.

The resolution of the party's Central Committee again emphasizes the urgent necessity of resolutely eradicating all ugly vestiges of the past still extant--parasitism, hooliganism and drunkenness, violations of labor discipline and of public order. The said negative phenomena are being eliminated only slowly despite the great amount of work being performed by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. We are suffering great losses resulting from tardiness and absenteeism, and frequent and unjustified transfers from one enterprise to another. There is a section of the able-bodied population which abuses the humaneness of our laws and avoids socially useful labor.

In this connection one circumstance of no little importance attracts attention. Many working people perceive as their due the acquistion of a new apartment and a sanatorium pass, an increase in wage tariffs and rates, and other benefits. However, party organizations sometimes make poor use of these factors in educational work and fail to explain that the housing warrant, the sanatorium pass and the bonus must go primarily to those who work better and who do not violate the norms of socialist intercourse. This leads to the situation where many violators enjoy the same benefits and privileges as conscientious workers do.

Certain enterprises and organizations display liberalism and make inadequate use of disciplinary liability measures against offenders. There are instances of a formal attitude toward the implementation of an important socioeconomic measure such as an increase in wage and salary rates for workers in the nonproduction sphere.

It is very important to establish everywhere that climate of public opinion where at every enterprise and in every collective people know very well who works how, and it must be perfectly clear and assured that good work and dignified conduct will always gain the recognition and appraisal, the respect and gratitude of one's work comrades; that wages, like bonuses, must be earned everywhere; that every working person must feel his wages' direct dependence on his own contribution to the collective's production successes. Equally, everyone must be aware that there will be no leniency at all shown toward absentees and wanderers, shirkers, slipshod workers and drunkards.

The public and the administration organs also must step up the struggle against that tenacious phenomenon of bribery. Criminal proceedings were recently instituted against V.I. Pyasetskiy, former chief of the Audit Control Department of the "Lentorgeyttrans" No 5 freight trucking association, who systematically extorted bribes from the drivers. Unfortunately, these are not isolated instances.

Ideological education work at trade, public catering and public health enterprises, and in all services offered by the urban economy must be distinguished by particular exactingness and depth. We have more than 500,000 people working in this sphere. It is understandable that Leningraders' frame of mind depends greatly on these people's accuracy and efficiency of operation, their professional standard and their attention to people.

Despite the many positive changes that have taken place in the services sphere there are still many serious shortcomings here. Although there is a constant increase in the output and improvement in the quality of consumer goods, there are frequent interruptions in the availability of primary essentials.

Summer comes along, say, and people complain that it is difficult to buy cotton articles in the stores, and there is much criticism of the ice cream and cold drinks trade.

The causes of such phenomena lie in the sluggishness and lack of administrative ability of the leaders of trading organizations, in the still extant practice of seeking the fulfillment only of the commodity turnover plan, which does not give priority to people's requirements and demands.

The number of violations of the rules of Soviet trade is not declining. Instances of speculation have not been eliminated. It is even more intolerable when cases of incorrect weights, overpricing and the sale of unregistered output come to light even in school canteens and dining rooms. There is a considerable number of complaints about the inattentiveness and rudeness of sales staff.

Much has been done recently to enhance the standard of medical services. The majority of people working in the hospitals, polyclinics and dispensaries are keen, sympathetic and experienced specialists. It is all the more annoying, therefore, that in this environment too there are people who violate the professional ethic. The party organizations of public health institutions are obligated to demand of everyone charged with caring for the people's health strict observance of the requirements of the Soviet doctor's oath.

Letters coming in to party and soviet organs and newspaper editorial offices testify that some leaders of city services are not fulfilling their immediate duties. A check on the work of rayon housing administrations on the reception of citizens and the examination of their complaints and statements has indicated that the efforts of certain workers are aimed chiefly at the so-called "suppression" of letters and not at the actual implementation of the population's requests. Chief of the Leninskiy Rayon housing administration V.A. Gromova has been fired for displaying a formal approach to letters and for deceiving higher organs by informing them of the alleged elimination of shortcomings in accordance with residents' warnings.

It is essential for party committees to step up control over the fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee demands regarding the further improvement of work on working peoples' complaints and statements and on improving the reception of citizens at party, soviet and other organizations. We must strive to insure that citizens who speak out against shortcomings are absolutely certain that the situation will be righted and the guilty parties punished. In each service sphere collective we should insure the strengthening of discipline and establish a climate of cadres' high responsibility for the area of work entrusted to them. And here, as everywhere, the tone must be set by communists.

These demands also take on a particular resonance because Leningrad is among those of the country's cities which are to stage the 1980 Olympic games. [paragraph continues]

Along with the fulfillment of a large volume of work on the construction and modernization of sports installations, we must see to it that hotels, trade enterprises, cafes and restaurants are prepared to the necessary level, that the provision of amenities for and the layout of main streets and squares are taken care of, and that additional guides, translators and waiters are trained.

As you know, the resolution of the party's Central Committee places special emphasis on the need for a considerable increase in ideological political work, the core of which has been and remains the shaping in Soviet people of a scientific world outlook, boundless devotion to the party's cause and to communist ideals, love for the socialist fatherland and proletarian internationalism. Much has been and is being done in this direction by our party organization. At the same time, there are also shortcomings.

Our party workers and the propaganda aktiv are displaying completely correct concern over existing negative phenomena, and they are making an objective appraisal of instances in which the quality of propaganda fails to meet the new demands, yet at the same time they themselves do not always display sufficient activeness and creativity in their fulfillment. It happens that the political vigilance is there but militant, offensive work is lacking. Clearly the time has come to pose the question thus: The struggle to attain the national economic end results must be supplemented and fused with the struggle for high end results in the important sphere of people's education.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution stressed that the fear of openly raising for discussion current issues of our social life and the tendency to paper over and sidestep unresolved problems and acute issues and keep silent about the shortcomings and difficulties existing in real life are incompatible with the tasks which the party has set for our ideological education work.

Unfortunately, just such an approach is encountered in the work of a number of city and oblast party organizations. It is also the more essential to overcome this approach however possible because the relaxation of international tension not only is not reducing but, on the contrary, is intensifying the acuteness of the confrontation in the ideological sphere.

Important aspects of ideological-political education frequently disappear from the field of view of party organizations. The influence of religious propaganda in particular is underestimated. By no means the least reason for this is the fact that, as before, nonbelievers are the subject of our agitation work, and no effort is made with respect to those who fall under the church's influence. There is a noticeable veneer of conventionalism and formalism on new Soviet ceremonies and rituals--yet we recall how extensively and actively they were introduced. Soviet, Komsomol and social organizations should consider this.

If we weigh the facts which have been mentioned we cannot fail to see that painstaking individual work with people is often replaced by "mass coverage"; that apart from elementary political shortsightedness there are frequent displays of unscrupulousness and indifference. And while it is known that the indifferent person does not himself violate the norms of behavior, in closing his eyes to existing negative pehnomena he does thereby facilitate the evil.

That is why it is a question of insuring that every manifestation of indifference and apoliticalness, and every instance of the spreading of malicious rumors meet with a resolute rebuff; that an atmosphere of implacability toward all violations is established in each collective; that each individual, wherever he is, feels responsible for his actions.

The lofty purpose of all our ideological work consists in assisting the masses to gain a fuller grasp of the process of communist creation, and in skillfully revealing and translating into the language of specific and convincing facts the data which, being filled with enormous social content, characterize the values of our Soviet way of life. Soviet democracy in action, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, means the right of every citizen to participate in resolving the issues of our society's life, to combat deviations from the norms of socialist intercourse and to criticize shortcomings. The extensive rights conferred by the USSR Constitution are organically combined with citizens' duties, and this combination is determined by what is supreme for us all--the interests of the whole people.

And however much our opponents grieve over so-called "human rights" and the "imperfection" of socialism, however much they worry about "improving" it, we repeat with pride Lenin's words that proletarian, socialist democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy. Our state has been, is and will be a state of the working people, a state for the working people, a state run by the working people.

These ideas must be imparted with Bolshevik passion to every individual. Ideological work abhors a vacuum. When carrying out this work, and critically and soberly evaluating what has been done, party organizations are obligated to seize the initiative and constantly remember that the growth of the people's political awareness is a process which must be directed on a day-to-day basis and with skill.

Comrades:

A special place in the system of communist education is occupied by work with youth. Embarking on an independent life path today are many young people who have not experienced the horrors of war, need and deprivation. The portals to the world of labor and knowledge are open wide before them; they have been granted every opportunity for harmonious development and creative activity.

But in order that our youth might be on top of the tasks which it will have to solve, it must assimilate the party's historical experience and acquire--as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said--"high consciousness, firmness of character, principledness and a broad political outlook." Education--and this is known to everyone--is a process which presupposes continuity. The molding of a person which begins in the family and preschool institutions continues at school and in the technical vocational college, in the tekhnikum and the VUZ, and in the labor collective. Our primary task is to insure a high standard of work at all stages of the young generation's communist education.

An interesting investigation in this direction is being carried out by the party's Moskovskiy Raykom, which is skillfully coordinating the activity of all organizations which have to deal with youth. The rayon has witnessed the enhancement of the role of leaders and instructors in contacts with young workers and specialists; the educational process through place of residence is being improved; great attention is being paid to military-patriotic education and to the propaganda of pedagogic knowledge among parents. Conferences on current problems of family education have become traditional. Although as a whole the system created in Moskovskiy Rayon is not free from defects, its study and dissemination deserve the most fixed attention.

The Soviet school has been, is and will remain the chief teacher of the young citizen. Here, together with knowledge, he acquires the alphabet of collectivism and comradeship, and he cultivates an active life stance. It is the school which is charged with being the first to assist the young man and the young girl to find the answer not only to the question "Who shall I be?" but--which is considerably more important--"what sort of person will I be?"

At the same time, we cannot say that today the school fully meets all the requirements of the preparation of young people for work and life--in the broad sense of the word. The school's approach to teaching children to stand on their own two feet and to show respect for labor, society and their elders remains inadequate and timid. Poor use is made of the possibilities of school self-administration, labor education and sociopolitical education. With regard to labor lessons, pupils frequently turn out a "conventional," worthless product which--to put it simply--is of no use to anyone.

The quality of pupils' training depends to a decisive degree on the teacher's personality and his or her knowledge, ideological conviction and cultural standard. However, we still have among us teachers who, in place of painstaking individual work with children, are too quick to relegate one pupil or another to the "difficult" category, which frequently leads to the establishment of an atmosphere of alienation around that pupil.

We cannot fail to be alarmed at the situation which has taken shape in our leading educational establishment which trains teacher cadres for Leningrad's schools--I refer to the A.I. Gersten Pedagogical Institute. However paradoxical it may seem, it is in this VUZ that the main emphasis is placed on training teachers specializing in a particular subject rather than pedagogs and educators. As a result, many graduates are unprepared to take charge of a class and do not possess to an adequate degree the essential skills of teaching work. A considerable number of students do not work in their speciality following graduation from the VUZ, and the percentage of young people who have opted for the profession of teachers remains low, which also has definite negative consequences.

A firm place in the overall system of education is occupied today by vocational and technical instruction, which has become the chief source for the worthy replenishment of the working class. I would like to note here two, I suppose, tasks still awaiting complete solution. First, we should enhance the teaching standard of sociopolitical and general educational disciplines and effect a qualitative improvement in colleges' teaching staff; second, to draft in each college specific measures to intensify educational work, which still lags behind the standard of young workers' vocational training.

The need for such an approach is voiced if only by the fact that many violations of public order--including crimes committed by minors--are attributable to the pupils of vocational and technical colleges. There must not only be a sharp increase in the Komsomol's influence here, but concerned assistance must be rendered by party organizations.

Our city gave birth to the mentors' movement which transmits from one generation to the next professional experience, skill and the habit of working from one's conscience, commitment to communist ideology and loyalty to the party's cause. If we attain a situation whereby every young worker has a good older adviser, friend and mentor--people such as B.A. Zhuravlev, V.M. Vorobyev, V.S. Chicherov, V.F. Karsakov, V.S. Parshina and many others--we will solve the problem of the so-called "difficult" juveniles. Comrades, this is worth some effort on the part of the Komsomol, the trade unions and, of course, communists.

When talking about higher and secondary specialized educational establishments it should be noted that many of them have for some years now been functioning in accordance with long-term plans governing the entire instruction period, which permits a closer linkup between the study process and the educational processes. This experience is being accumulated and enriched.

Nevertheless, some of our young specialists embark upon their independent existence without sufficiently firm ideological convictions or experience and with a subjective exaggeration of the difficulties they encounter at first. In these questions we must elevate the role both of social science teachers and sectorial departments, and intensify ideological education work directly among the professional and teaching staff.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution defines important tasks concerning the elaboration of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, the profound analysis of society's spiritual life and the drafting of scientifically substantiated recommendations for further improving ideological work. Leningrad's scholars can and must do a great deal with respect to the practical implementation of these demands. The other day a decision was made to set up in Leningrad an interdepartmental coordination council of the USSR Academy of Sciences. We calculate that this will permit the fuller concentration and channeling of the efforts of academic institutions and VUZes toward elaborating the most topical issues confronting Soviet science, including the problems of communist education.

We are all well aware that a person's moral world is molded not only during labor and study, not only during social activity, but within the family too. The party views the strengthening of the family and the enhancement of its educative role as a matter of state importance, and a great deal of work is still to be done in this area.

We are particularly disturbed by the fact that each year in the city and oblast a considerable number of registered marriages are dissolved, and that several hundred people are annually deprived by people's courts of maternity and paternity rights. Of course, family upbringing is a delicate matter requiring special thoughtfulness, depth and tact. But the family also needs friendly assistance and concern and loving care. We should enhance parents' responsibility, and primarily that of communists, for their children's upbringing, and, if need be, we should educate the parents themselves. Meanwhile, the time has evidently arrived for the serious and scientific organization of the general pedagogical education of fathers and mothers.

And yet another problem--that of free time. Our young people essentially possess unlimited opportunities to utilize this time for self-education, cultural growth and physical tempering. However, some young people waste it in idleness and drinking bouts--in other words, they are merely "killing time." A large share of the blame for this must lie with the trade union and Komsomol organizations of schools, vocational and technical colleges and enterprises of schools, vocational and technical colleges and enterprises and the employees of clubs and palaces of culture and youth hostels.

Who among us has not come across teenagers carrying guitars on the streets and in doorways and gateways? But instead of inculcating in our young people good musical taste and propagandizing the best groups, the workers responsible for this matter take the path of denying the new trends in popular music, which generates an unhealthy interest among the young in inferior musical works.

In implementing the CPSU resolution it is important from the outset to focus attention on the way in which information is organized--from the top down and from the bottom up--and to analyze in depth the suggestions being raised in working people's letters to party and soviet organizations, the questions posed at lectures and talks and the reactions to major political events at home and abroad. This ought to facilitate an improvement in the activities of party organizations and enhance their work style, forms and methods.

In order to attain a skillful analysis of the state of affairs locally and to make the correct decisions we must know the prevailing situation, and in order that we might know this situation it is necessary for the party workers and leader to maintain constant contact with the masses: to gain their own personal impressions of the atmosphere prevailing at the plant and on the sovkhoz, at the construction site and in the school; to follow unswervingly the Leninist behest: "a little less fine words and a little more simple, humdrum action."

Every party and soviet worker and economic leader is obliged to view the totality of the issues, life in all its variety. This also relates to ideological cadres. Party organs bear the direct responsibility for their selection, education and placement. This obligates us to improve the pool of propagandists and agitation workers, political information workers, lecturers and rapporteurs. We must devote due attention to training and instructing an important category of our cadres: deputy secretaries of party committees and bureaus for ideological work. Prestigious communists--leading production workers, economic leaders, industrial and agricultural specialists, personalities from the worlds of science and culture--can and must render greater assistance.

It is impossible not to see that works afflicted by pseudotopicality, lack of a broad theme and lack of character depth and truth are still encountered in literature, the theater, the cinema, art and music. It is also known that our ideological adversary attempts to utilize the creative intelligentsia in his own interests.

Such intrigues are futile, but we cannot relax our work in this important field. It is essential to continue to cut the ground from under those who attempt to force alien ideology into literature and art and to display constant concern for the ideological fiber, civicism and creative vigor of the artistic intelligentsia.

You will all have obviously noted that the party Central Committee resolution attaches great significance to the mass information and propaganda media. Leningrad newspapers and journals, television and radio, and publishing houses and news agencies strive to interpret in depth the processes taking place in the economy, competition and party organizations' activity. There have been a great many changes for the better in the work of editorial boards since the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, at which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev leveled serious criticisms at the press. More fundamental items affecting key questions of our work have begun to appear. Links with readers have been strengthened and more working people's letters are being published.

At the same time, a tendency to ramble on about trifles, the mechanical repetition of general truths instead of interpreting them creatively and other shortcomings noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution are equally applicable to the work of Leningrad editorial collectives. Empty rhetoric, tub-thumping and an inability to see a given question through to the end can sometimes undo all the good of an urgent topic or the propaganda of leading experience.

We all know, for example, that there is maybe no more acute problem in the countryside at the moment than fodder production. A considerable number of conferences and seminars have been held on this. Each rayon has accumulated its own experience. Nevertheless, there is no uniform viewpoint among agricultural leaders and specialists on such fundamental questions as the expediency of producing fodder in briquette and granular form, the utilization of preservatives and protein and vitamin additives, the organization of shops for the production of balanced fodder mixtures and so forth.

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Of course, the primary responsibility for answering all these questions lies with the leaders of the oblast's agricultural production administration, and our scientists and practical workers. But as yet, unfortunately, they have not formulated a unified line. But what is preventing LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, let us say, from making a fundamental investigation of this problem, from organizing a discussion, from having a conversation with specialists and facilitating a shift from argument to action--that is, creatively continuing the discussion of this problem initiated by Leningrad television.

Take another rural topic--the initiative of the "Detskoselskoye" administration regarding the ahead-of-schedule completion of the 5-year plan for the sale to the state of farming and livestock products. This initiative has already been backed by many farms, but it is being publicized rather superficially; with increasing frequency it is reduced to a mere enumeration of figures, percentages and other statistics, although in order to benefit matters, in order to improve the mastery of the leading workers' experience, it would clearly be more important to know not only WHAT one or another collective is intending to do but also HOW AND BY WHAT MEANS [capitalized words published in boldface] The outlined targets will be attained. We hope that the situation will be righted following the recent conference of party gorkom and raykom first secretaries and following the meeting at the CPSU Obkom with leading journalists who are covering these problems.

I have to say something about the situation which has taken shape here--and for a number of reasons, including the caprices of our winter--concerning fulfillment of the housing-construction program. Naturally, the decisive role here belongs to the construction organizations and party and soviet organs. But our press and television could have done a great deal by assuming patronage, I would say, over the program for commissioning housing, by pointing out the work of the best trusts, by finding new Shevtsovs and directing critical remarks against the low standard of labor organization at construction sites and against mismanagement. I believe that we will be able to surmount this problem by joint efforts.

Leningrad's press has always been noted for its vigorous treatment of the worker theme. In its time--and its readers will recall this--LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA used to incorporate regularly a militant and topical page designated "Working Life." It portrayed the shock workers of the 5-year plans, brought to light new worker dynasties, conducted a conversation on the problems of reinforcing labor discipline and fought against grabbers and people who flit from one job to another. In a word, it depicted the life of the labor collectives in all its variety. But it has been some years since this page ceased to appear in LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA. Yet the editors of LENINGRADSKIY RABOCHIY--although this paper is conducting an interesting investigation into the illumination of worker themes--has not yet filled the gap.

The person of labor must occupy a worthy place on the television screen too. Not all our reporters, correspondents and commentators have learned to create a radio or television studio atmosphere in which the working person feels at ease, where he would like to speak "from the heart" about his experience, about his comrades at work--without the standard, sometimes idle questions of the correspondent.

Sometimes one can only express surprise at how constrained and reticent a worker whom everyone knows in different circumstances as an intelligent and social person appears alongside a flippant commentator. While at the same time, we must say, the transmissions and materials devoted to scientists, artists and famous sportsmen are prepared more thoroughly and with a greater emotional factor.

For sure, this can be explained by the special features of the professions enumerated, but Leningraders are right to expect a more substantial and more vivid depiction of the romance of daily labor. Our leading writers and publicists, whose word the party has always cherished highly, are urged to play by no means the least role here. The CPSU Central Committee directs that our publications should not repeat one another and that newspapers and journals should have a "face" of their own and their own range of main problems and should present material in their own characteristic style and format. It is clear that this demand is designed for the long term and that it is not all that simple to fulfill it; nevertheless, our press publications must constantly seek a style of their own.

The leaders of the Leningrad mass news and propaganda media receive sufficient information of various kinds from party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs. However, on the one hand this information is not always transformed into specific materials. And on the other, the obkom, Leningrad Gorkom, Leningradskiy Oblispolkom and Leningrad Gorispolkom must systematically brief journalists and hold press conferences of party and soviet executives regarding the most important aspects of the life of the city and the oblast.

The new tasks and demands offer scope for initiative on the part of all editorial collectives. The duty of press, television and radio personnel is to respond to the party's trust by raising the quality of their labor and to insure closer unity between propaganda, agitation and organizational work.

Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee resolution defines the key tasks of improving ideological work. The implementation of these is not a short campaign but a long-term action program for the obkom, gorkoms, raykoms and all party organizations with regard to working people's ideological and political, labor and moral education. We have everything necessary for elaborating and implementing this program. A firm theoretical foundation--the Marxist-Leninist teaching; principles of the party leadership of ideological work which are proven by life; a comprehensive approach toward the organization of this work; mature cadres, and the party's glorious Leninist traditions and historical exprience. Allow me, comrades, to assure the party Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the Leningrad party organization, fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," will raise the standard of working on people's communist education and will make every effort to implement successfully the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 25th congress of our Leninist party.

AUCCTU PLENUM ENDS, MAPS OUT BROAD PROGRAM

LD281854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The eighth AUCCTU plenum, which discussed the work of trade unions during the past 2 years and set out tasks to be tackled, has ended. It was noted that the trade unions, which now united over 150 million people, have achieved notable successes in the development of socialist competition and in mobilizing the masses toward the fulfillment of the program of socioeconomic development, worked out by the 25th CPSU Congress. At the same time, the AUCCTU plenum made it known that the level of trade union educational organization work still fails to meet the demands of the 25th party congress and the tasks put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 16th USSR trade union congress. The AUCCTU plenum set out a broad program which will enable the work of trade unions to be further enlivened, the effectiveness of competition to be enhanced and conditions of work, amenities and leisure of the Soviet people to be improved.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

GROZNYY CONTINUES TO GROW DESPITE EXHAUSTED OIL FIELDS

LD281800 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

["Oil Fields Dry Up But Town Lives On"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--Groznyy, the oil producing centre in the Caucasus, continues to grow rapidly, in spite of the decline in oil production due to the exhaustion of the oil fields there. Not a single person in this city with a population of nearly 500,000 has been left without a job. According to a spokesman for the city soviet (municipal council), with state assistance in this difficult situation transportation of oil from other oil fields has been arranged for Groznyy. As a result, the annual processing of oil has even increased, new branches of the petrochemical industry have been developed and large-scale housing and cultural construction is underway in the city. The spokesman for the city soviet stressed that there could be no ghost towns in conditions of the planned socialist economy.

MOSCOW-KHABAROVSK ROUTE FLOWN BY MODIFIED TU-144D SST

LD280945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[PRAVDA special correspondent Yu. Apenchenko report: "Challenging Time"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 23 June--On my way to the airfield yesterday I remembered that it was the shortest night of the year. I remembered it and then forgot it. But when the aircraft had taken off, the darkness melted away and it rapidly began to get light.

"We have reached supersonic speed."

This came unexpectedly, because not even 15 minutes had passed since takeoff. Everything else was the way it always is on an ordinary flight.

Aleksey Andreyevich Tupolev, the general designer, came out of the pilots' cabin and reported:

"We have traveled 2,000 km in 70 minutes. Our altitude is 15,450 meters. And our speed is 2,200 km per hour...."

Ivan Stepanovich Razumovskiy, USSR deputy minister of civil aviation, explains:

"This is not the TU-144's first flight on the Moscow-Khabarovsk route. But it is not altogether ordinary. It is the first flight using the modified production model [seriynyy modifitsirovannyy] TU-144D aircraft. It is well known that supersonic aircraft were used by Aeroflot on the Moscow--Alma-Ata route. Considerable experience was accumulated there as particular features and an air traffic control system for the new machine was developed...."

The shortest night imperceptibly gave way to the long hot summer day. The TU-144D came in to land at Khabarovsk. The aircraft's shadow chased it across the sunlit bright green grass but could not catch it. Touchdown. The ground. Some 6,200 km had been traveled in 3 hours 21 minutes.

CSA REPORTS ON LAYING-IN OF FODDER AS OF 28 JUNE

LD282110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR has reported data on the progress in the laying-in of fodder in the country. Haymaking has been carried out on an area of about 19 million hectares. The harvesting of sown and natural grasses is being carried out in all the union republics. Midway through the last 10 days of June 8.6 million tons of hay, and about 16 million tons of haylage had been laid in. The plan for the laying in of haylage has been fulfilled in Uzbekistan. This work is also being actively carried out in Azerbaijan and Tadzhikistan. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are trying to utilize all possible reserves to strengthen the fodder bases. On the lands, which are now free after the harvesting of early grain crops, repeat sowing of fodder crops is now in progress in southern regions. There where the first cutting of grasses has been carried out on irrigated lands, care is still being taken of the meadows in order to obtain a high harvest by second and third cuttings. Interrow cultivation is being carefully carried out on the plantations of fodder and intertilled crops. In the laying-in of fodder great help is being given to the farms by city-dwellers.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 27-28 JUNE

LD200140 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27 and 28 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

27 June

Many farms are completing barley harvesting in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, and the cutting of wheat is getting underway. This year grain growers expect to pass 500,000 tons in gross grain yield. (0500 GMT)

Mass harvesting of grains has started in Odesskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts. In Azerbaijan, 50,000 tons of wheat and barley have been delivered to receiving centers. The threshing are higher than last year everywhere. (1200 GMT)

Aircraft have treated about 1 million hectares of crops in Saratovskaya Oblast. (1400 GMT)

28 June

In Chimkentskaya Oblast 100,000 quintals of wheat and barley have been delivered to reception points. (0200 GMT)

Grain has been cut on the first few thousand hectares in Moldavia. Farmers in Kazakhstan have harvested grasses on 5 million hectares--one-sixth of the area allotted to haymaking. (0500 GMT)

Grain has been cut on more than 200,000 hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast to date. Grains have been sown on more than 1.2 million hecates in Uzbekistan this year. (1100 GMT)

MID-JUNE STATE OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS REPORTED

LD281321 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by Agrometeorologist S. Malikova: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the European territory of the USSR the weather is warm, especially in southern regions. Average air temperatures were above normal in the period June 11-20. In the later half of the period temperatures rose considerably in the northeastern regions of the country's European territory. Rain fell almost everywhere but was unevenly distributed.

Winter wheat has reached the waxy ripeness stage some 10-15 days earlier than usual in Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus and south of Volgograd. In the rest of the Ukraine (except for western rayons), in the Central-Chernozem Zone and south of Saratov rye and wheat are reported to be at the milky ripeness stage. In the more northerly regions winter crops are flowering and coming into ear.

Spring barley has reached the waxy ripeness stage in the south of Odesskaya and Nikolayevskaya oblasts, in Krymskaya Oblast, in the extreme south of Rostovskaya Oblast and in the North Caucasus. It is reported to have reached the milky ripeness stage south of a line running through Vinnitsa, Sumy, Kharkov and Rostov-na-Donu. Early spring grain crops are coming into ear in the rest of the Ukraine, over most of the Central-Chernozem Region and in the lower Volga, the southwest of the Central Region, Belorussia and southern Lithuania. Stalks on early spring grain crops continue to grow over the rest of the USSR's European territory.

In the central and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, most rayons in the North Caucasus and in Rostovskaya Oblast early-sown corn has developed 13-15 leaves and intermediate and late-sown corn has 9-11 leaves, which is 10-12 days earlier than usual. Panicles are appearing earlier than usual on millet south of a line running through Cherkassa, Kirovograd and Zaporozhye. By 20 June buckwheat was in flower almost everywhere in the Ukraine, the south of the Central-Chernozem Zone and in Volgogradskaya Oblast. In previous years mass flowering has usually been observed only toward the end of June.

Potatoes are reported to be at the flower cluster formation stage in most oblasts in the Ukraine and at the flowering stage in southern oblasts; tubers have begun to develop.

At the end of the period clovers were in flower south of a line running through Leningrad, Kostroma and Izhevsk; to the north of this line they were still forming flower clusters. Clovers reached heights of 35-50 cm and in places around 60 cm.

Rye is coming into ear in West Siberia and flowering in the south. Spring grain crops are at the third leaf and tillering stages. The roots of beets have started growing in Altayskiy Kray. Sunflowers continue to develop leaves.